

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 10.

ADMIT AMERICAN MEATS TO FRANCE.

If the agreement tentatively drawn up between commissioners representing the United States and France is ratified by the acts of the respective governments, American meat products will be allowed to enter the French market, which has been so long denied to them as a result of tariff discriminations and foolish fears aroused by American muckrakers' attacks on our meat industry. The joint tariff commission will recommend reciprocal arrangements which will let our meats into France.

The conferences of the joint tariff commission ended this week and the American commissioners sailed for home Wednesday. The commission included men who are thoroughly familiar with our meat trade and who could properly look after its interests and meet foreign criticism. Cable dispatches from Paris state that both the American and French commissioners are well pleased with the outcome of their deliberations and they believe that their findings will be of mutual advantage.

A specific agreement was reached to recommend to their respective governments the adoption of mutual concessions regarding the regulations governing the entry of American meat into France and the importation of preserved vegetables and other French food products into America, as well as the modification of various administrative regulations which have been the subject of complaint on both sides. Secretary Root and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, will later negotiate these agreements formally. In addition to the specific work done, the commissioners, in anticipation of an early revision of the American tariff, have had a full exchange of views covering a possible future reciprocity treaty, which, it is believed, would enable the two countries to come to a prompt agreement as soon as the necessary legislation is effected.



ANOTHER MERGER RUMOR DENIED.

Whenever the daily newspaper "dopesters" run out of material they always fall back on a story regarding the absorption of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company by other packing interests. The "fake" was sprung again this week, followed by the necessary denials of any such accomplishment. As has been repeatedly stated, the controlling stock interest in the S. & S. Company is held in the Sulzberger family, and it is not likely under existing arrangements ever to change.

BRITISH MEAT REGULATIONS

New Rules Governing Importation of Foreign Meats

For the first time in the history of the trade foreign meats and meat products imported into England and Wales will be subject to government inspection and general government meat regulations. These regulations, authorized by an act of parliament passed in 1907, have been drawn up and promulgated, and go into effect after November 1 next. They do not apply to Scotland and Ireland, however.

Heretofore meat imports into England have been subject only to regulations of local authorities. Now they are to be regulated by the general government. Under the new law no such government inspection system as that in force in the United States is organized, however. The government makes the regulations, but does not provide a special staff of inspectors to carry them out. Instead, their enforcement is delegated to customs officers, local medical officers of health, port sanitary authorities and other local sanitary officials.

Briefly, the regulations provide for the inspection of all meats and meat products of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats. There are two general classes. In the first are fresh beef, cured pork, provisions, canned meats, etc., which are admitted without inspection, provided they bear a recognized certificate from an official source at their place of origin. They may be held and subjected to inspection, however, should there be doubt as to their condition.

The other class includes scrap meat, preserved tripe, hog carcasses without head or glands, etc. These are not to be admitted without inspection and certification of their healthfulness. It will be seen, therefore, that the regulations are aimed chiefly at shutting out improper scrap meat, chemically preserved tripe and diseased hog carcasses or parts.

Classification of Imported Meats.

The exact classification of meats under the regulations is as follows:

The expression "Foreign Meats of Class I" means foreign meat in the form

(a) Of scrap meat, namely—meat which, whether it is fresh, or has, before importation, been subjected to a process of freezing or other refrigeration, or to chemical or other treatment with or without the addition of any preservative or coloring substance—

1. Consists of scraps, trimmings or other pieces of such shape or in such condition as

to afford insufficient means of identification with definite parts of a carcass;

2. has not, before importation, been made ready for human consumption in the form of a sausage, or of another prepared or manufactured article of food; and

3. is without bone in its natural state of attachment; or

(b) Of tripe, namely—any edible part of the stomach, or of a tongue, or kidney, to which formalin, or a solution, or other preparation of, or comprising formic aldehyde; or a compound containing fluorine or boron; or salicylic acid, formic acid, sulphurous acid, benzoic acid, or any compound of any such acid has been applied; or

(c) Of several parts of the carcass of a pig, or of other edible parts of a pig, which have not, before importation, been salted, cured, pickled, dried, or smoked, or otherwise prepared as bacon or ham, and which are not contained in a box, case, receptacle, or package with an official certificate impressed thereon, or affixed or attached thereto;

The expression "Foreign Meat of Class II" means foreign meat which, being in the form of the entire carcass of a pig, has not, before importation, been salted, cured, pickled, dried, or smoked, or otherwise prepared as bacon or ham, and is without the head in its natural state of attachment to the carcass, and is without the lymphatic glands about the throat and any other part of the carcass in their natural position;

The expression "Foreign Meat of Class III" means foreign meat which is in the form of several parts of the carcass of a pig, or of other edible parts of a pig, which has not before importation been salted, cured, pickled, dried, or smoked, or otherwise prepared as bacon or ham, which is not and does not comprise any foreign meat of Class I, and which is contained in a box, case, receptacle, or package with an official certificate impressed thereon, or affixed or attached thereto;

The expression "Foreign Meat Unclassed" means foreign meat other than foreign meat of Class I, foreign meat of Class II, or foreign meat of Class III.

Certificates Which Admit Meats.

Concerning the official certificate under which meats are admitted without inspection the regulations provide:

The expression "Official Certificate" used in relation to foreign meat or in relation to a box, case, receptacle, or package containing foreign meat, means a certificate, label, mark, stamp or other voucher which, by a notice published in the London Gazette at any time during the period of twelve months beginning on the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eight, or which, on and after the expiration of that period, by any further regulations under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, is declared to be admissible during the said period, or after the expiration of the said period, in the manner,

to the extent, and subject to the rules and conditions, prescribed in that notice, or in those regulations, as evidence that the cattle or pig from which the meat is derived has been certified by a competent authority in the place of origin to be free from disease at the time of slaughter, and that the meat has been certified by the like authority to have been dressed or prepared, and packed with the needful observance of all requirements for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the meat as an article of food.

The expression "importer" means any person in the United Kingdom who, either as owner or consignee, agent or broker, is entitled to the possession, custody, or control of any foreign meat.

Examination of Foreign Meat by Customs Officer.

Keeping in mind the different classifications of foreign meat, the inspection methods are illustrated in the following articles taken from the regulations:

Article III.—1. The officer of customs, on the arrival of ship within the district, shall ascertain whether the cargo of the ship comprises any foreign meat.

2. Where the officer of customs finds, or has reason to believe, that the cargo comprises foreign meat having, according to the best opinion which, in the circumstances of the case, his knowledge enables him to form, the characteristics of foreign meat of Class I, or of foreign meat of Class II, the officer of customs by a notice in writing given to the master or to the importer shall require that, until the meat has been examined by the medical officer of health, it shall not be removed from the ship, or shall not, if the meat has been delivered overside or landed, be removed from the place of delivery or of landing, or from any other place which the officer of customs specifies in the notice.

The officer of customs shall at the same time inform the medical officer of health to the effect of the notice.

3. Where the officer of customs finds that the cargo comprises foreign meat of Class III, or foreign meat unclassed, the officer of customs, unless, by reason of facts brought to his knowledge, or of representations made to him, he is of opinion that the meat requires examination by the medical officer of health, may allow the meat to be removed from the ship, or from the place of delivery or of landing without any such examination.

Where the officer of customs is of opinion that the meat requires examination by the medical officer of health, the officer of customs by a notice in writing shall require that, until the meat has been examined by the medical officer of health, it shall not be removed from the ship, or shall not, if the meat has been delivered overside or landed, be removed from the place of delivery or of landing, or from any other place which the officer of customs specifies in the notice.

The officer of customs shall at the same time inform the medical officer of health to the effect of the notice.

4. Where any notice has been given in relation to any foreign meat by the officer of customs, in pursuance of subdivision (2) or of subdivision (3) of this Article, a person shall not, without the express permission of the officer of customs, remove the meat, at any time before its examination by the medical officer of health, from the ship, or from the place of delivery or of landing, or from any other place specified in the notice.

Examination of Foreign Meat by Medical Officer of Health.

5. On being informed by the officer of customs to the effect of the notice given by him in pursuance of subdivision (2) or of subdivision (3) of this Article, the medical officer of health shall forthwith proceed to examine the foreign meat to which the notice relates.

If, upon his examination of the meat, the medical officer of health is of opinion that the meat may be removed to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation, he shall give a certificate in writing to that effect.

If, upon his examination of the meat, the medical officer of health is of opinion that the meat should not be removed to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation, he shall by a notice in writing forbid the removal of the meat for any purpose other than exportation.

6. Every notice given by the officer of customs, and every certificate and every notice given by the medical officer of health in pursuance of this Article shall set forth the description of the foreign meat to which the notice or certificate relates, and such other details as will suffice to identify the particular consignment.

The medical officer of health shall give every such certificate in duplicate, and every such notice in triplicate.

The medical officer of health shall give one copy of the certificate to the officer of customs, and one copy to the importer.

The medical officer of health shall give one copy of the notice to the officer of customs, one copy to the importer and one copy to the sanitary authority.

Examination by Medical Officer in Special Cases.

Article IV.—1. Where the Medical Officer of Health has ascertained that any foreign meat which the Officer of Customs has allowed to be removed, is still within the District, the Medical Officer of Health may proceed forthwith to examine the meat.

If, upon his examination of the meat, the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the meat should not be removed to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation, he shall by a notice in writing forbid the removal of the meat for any purpose other than exportation.

2. Every notice given by the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of this Article shall set forth the description of the foreign meat to which the notice relates, and such other details as will suffice to identify the particular consignment.

Rules for Guidance of Medical Officer of Health.

Article V.—The Medical Officer of Health in determining whether, in the case of any foreign meat to which these regulations apply, he shall give a certificate or a notice in pursuance of these regulations, shall observe and comply with the following rules, that is to say:—

He shall not give a certificate and shall give a notice as regards Foreign Meat of Class I and Foreign Meat of Class II:

He shall not give a certificate and shall give a notice as regards Foreign Meat of Class III., or Foreign Meat Unclassed if, in his opinion, the meat, notwithstanding the official certificate, is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption.

Notice by Sanitary Authority to Importer.

Article VI.—The Sanitary Authority, within twelve hours after the receipt of a copy of a notice by the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of subdivision (5) of Article III., or of subdivision (1) of Article IV., with respect to any foreign meat, shall give to the importer notice in writing which, in addition to such other particulars (if any) as the Sanitary Authority deem necessary or expedient, shall state that, unless, within twelve hours after the receipt of the notice, the importer gives to the Sanitary Authority a written undertaking to the effect that, subject to compliance in all respects with the requirements of any regulations made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and in force for the time being, he will export the meat at his own expense, or, in proceedings before a Justice in pursuance of those regulations, he will prove that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption, the Sanitary Authority will cause the meat to be destroyed under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Destruction of Foreign Meat.

Article VII.—1. Where, in pursuance of Article VI., a notice has been given by the Sanitary Authority with respect to any foreign meat, and no such written undertaking

as is described in the notice has been received by the Sanitary Authority within the time specified in the notice, the Sanitary Authority shall forthwith cause the meat to which the notice relates to be destroyed, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

2. Where, in pursuance of Article VI., a notice has been given by the Sanitary Authority with respect to any foreign meat, and within the time specified in the notice the Sanitary Authority have received such a written undertaking as is described in the notice to the effect that the importer will at his own expense export the meat, and within three days after the receipt by the Sanitary Authority of the undertaking the importer fails to export the meat, the Sanitary Authority shall cause the meat to be destroyed under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

DECREASE IN GERMAN MEAT TRADE.

Official statistics furnished by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that our exports of meat products to Germany for the seven months of the year ending with July were considerably less than for the same period of the previous year, with the exception of salted or pickled pork and lard, which showed slight increases. As has been pointed out before, these figures do not actually represent our losses in German trade. The figures for canned beef, bacon, etc., are really misleading, since such products are really barred out of Germany by the discriminatory so-called inspection laws of that country. The shipments shown to German ports were undoubtedly intended for reshipment to other countries or for consumption outside the German inspection limits.

The figures continue to be a forcible argument for tariff revision or reciprocal enactments which will permit a fair show for our meat products in Germany and other countries where retaliatory laws now shut them out. The official figures of exports for the seven months of 1908, with comparisons for 1907, are as follows:

	1907.	1908.
Beef canned, lbs.	1,129,600	394,263
Value	\$112,924	\$40,559
B.-ef. salted and other cured, lbs.	2,611,824	2,170,382
Value	\$161,749	\$152,999
Tallow, lbs.	7,233,610	4,620,327
Value	\$428,511	\$270,610
Bacon, lbs.	692,006	205,917
Value	\$67,259	\$20,857
Hams, lbs.	79,000	66,525
Value	\$8,000	\$7,223
Pork, salted or pickled, lbs.	1,917,259	2,580,438
Value	\$162,281	\$226,916
Lard, lbs.	102,933,153	100,364,928
Value	\$9,489,434	\$9,625,375
Lard compounds and substitutes, lbs.	2,046,983	702,275
Value	\$161,819	\$39,391
Oleo and oleomargarine, lbs.	35,873,526	22,127,554
Value	\$2,148,250	\$1,982,911

HORSE SAUSAGES IN AUSTRIA.

Owing to the steady increase in the consumption of horseflesh in Vienna, Austria, the municipal authorities have erected new slaughter houses for horses. They comprise a block of brick buildings covering an area of 3,300 square yards. Land and buildings together have cost over \$200,000. There is stabling for 200 horses.

The principal building is the great slaughter hall, more than 300 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and equipped with modern machinery. There are stalls for killing fifty-nine animals, each fitted with hoisting apparatus. There is also a large double lift with a capacity of 2,000 pounds, for conveying meat to the coolers.

Last year 20,225 horses were slaughtered in Vienna for food. Most of it is converted into sausages of various brands.

INCREASE MEAT SUPPLY BY CROSS BREEDING

By Dr. A. S. Heath.

(Concluded from last week.)

In considering the question of increasing our meat supply by improving our cattle, the defects of the several breeds as they exist call for mention. The Shorthorns, referred to in my last article, lack the full and complete elements of supply, for they are less muscular than the Devons, and therefore less suited to poorer and more hilly pastures. They, like the Normandies, need the Devon muscularity to overcome the ranges and hills on our farms. The Devons can impart the strong muscles and the beautiful red color. Color of the animal is a pleasing feature besides the possession of other characteristics.

In the Herefords richer color and more and richer milk supply can be imparted by crossing with the Devon, as well as the other Devon excellences of blood, while the Devons themselves also gain greater size and more meat. The Devon adds more firmness of mottled meat in all crosses, and prepotency to progeny. To the gloomy, black, barrel-shaped and deficient milk qualities of the Aberdeen-Angus, the Devon adds color, beauty, milk and suppleness, and also in turn the Devon gains in size.

My problem is to both give and take, getting better quality and greater quantity of beef; also to get rid of the unsightly callops—chunks of gross fat embedded under the skin, where smoothness of form should be found. Useless fat is a burden on food and purse.

When the poor are hunger-bitten they need more substantial and more digestible food. These the wise breeder can readily supply by the betterment of his animals. Justice never starves the honest producer. The interchange of values can be readily found in the blood combination of the several breeds. These methods have been distinctly noted above, and so anxious have I been to overcome the honest-intentioned opposition that I apprehend my repetition may be thought unnecessary; yet the repetitions were deemed necessary to more emphatically show the sad error of thoughtless opposition to the common-sense view.

Consumers are so largely dependent upon the farm for food and clothing that the most intelligent, up-to-date methods of the farmer are essential to full and profitable production, and now since the demands for the necessities of life are so imperious the best possible efforts of the producer should be put forth. Intelligent, honest, faithful workers have toiled up to the highest positions on our railroads, manufactures, in all our business and commerce. The press also gives like hopeful assurances of the highest usefulness by just such worthy methods.

We need them all, for as yet we do not possess many of the most valuable European breeds for milk and meat. We have largely improved those we long ago imported, and we can surely improve all we find desirable to import, as we have the talent, the large pastures and the greater supply of the several kinds of feed than the Europeans.

For the greater improvement of our meat animals we must overcome the unwise prejudice against cross-breeding. We mine for

profit, breed for profit and do all kinds of business honestly for profit; then, why omit that which the public demand calls for, of whatever commodity?

There is hope of being able to solve some of the problems of more and better, and cheaper meat, because of the larger increase of the supply of that which must reasonably follow sagacious efforts. We expect to elect a President, and we also expect to select improved methods in profitable industries, for we have done it to the admiration of the world, and that is a good reason why we may continue our wise and helpful methods in our large and profitable pursuits. Our abilities and our means are along the blessed line of improvement, and nothing can stay the strong, able and willing hand of determination to succeed. Competition induces more vigorous determination and more enduring work.

The proof we have that many of our most intelligent breeders have wisely practiced cross-breeding to get rid of the horns of our two most prominent and most valuable beef breeds—the Durhams and Herefords—shows gratifying reasons for the judicious cross-breeding to secure desirable qualities in meat and milk production. It is gratifying to be sustained by such worthy authorities in our honest views of the concentrated improvement of our valuable domestic animals for the mutual benefit of both producers and consumers, as well as sustaining the general commerce of civilization.

The nearer perfection any product of the animal, the greater pride of possession, and the surer the pocketing of the commensurate profit. This is just as true of all manufactured articles. They yield the producer and the user alike far better satisfaction.

HIGH CORN AND SCARCE MEAT.

The effect of the high-priced corn on livestock feeding was emphatically shown in results during the month of August, says the Live Stock World. Receipts were moderate, so far as cattle were concerned, though a little larger than last year. The hog supply showed a decided decrease and was the lightest for August since 1895, while sheep were well up to the August average. The fact that the supply of hogs fell short was no disappointment to the trade; it was expected. Conditions were such that farmers were not able to fatten hogs at an advantage, and the heavy marketing early in the season developed a shortage, as was expected.

Although hogs sold at a pretty high figure all through August, the cost of making them fat was greater than in any year since 1902, and so the margin of profit was not as broad as it appeared. Grass was made to supplant corn to a large extent, and consequently the market was flooded with light weight stuff, which had to sell low, compared with the choice matured hogs. Many predict that this condition will prevail in September and that heavy hogs will command a distinct premium, while the light weights will be in surplus.

There was a decrease of over 40,000 hogs in August, compared with last year, but because of the much lighter weight the decrease

in pounds of pork made the shortage more apparent to the packer. Cattle averaged light in weight also, and there was a decided shrinkage in beef pounds, though offerings in numbers of head were a little larger than last year.

BEEF SHORTAGE STILL MARKED.

Unofficial figures from six chief packing centers for the month of August show increased receipts of cattle for the month, due to the influx of grass beef. Hog and sheep receipts were less, however, and average weights showed a falling off all around. Figures for six centers for the eight months of the year to date show that the marketing of cattle is still 800,000 head less than for the same period a year ago. This, combined with the lighter average weights the cattle have been making, and the poorer dressing percentages, indicates a beef supply close to 20 per cent below that of last year.

Receipts of cattle at six centers for the eight months of the year were about 4,900,000 head, against 5,700,000 head in round numbers for the similar period of 1907. Receipts of hogs at eleven markets were about 18,700,000 for the eight months, against about 17,000,000 for the same time last year. Here, too, lighter average weights made a difference. Receipts of sheep and lambs for the year to date were about 5,400,000 head, compared to about 5,600,000 head a year ago.

REFUSED PACKER A LICENSE.

Under a local health ordinance a slaughterer at Fort Wayne, Ind., was last week refused a license to do business and fined in court for operating without a license. This packer did not do an interstate business and consequently was not under government inspection. He claimed to have conformed to State and local regulations, however, and showed letters from the authorities approving the plant as being in sanitary condition. The city inspector who reported against the plant was also shown to have approved it previously. On the day that license was refused a large number of the leading business men of the city visited and inspected the plant and signed a statement which was published in the newspapers to the effect that the plant was in sanitary condition and properly operated. Nevertheless the city authorities refused to permit it to operate. The case will be carried to a higher court for settlement.

CANADIAN PACKING PLANT BURNED.

The plant of the Canadian Packing Company at London, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon. The loss was fully covered by insurance and it was stated that rebuilding would commence at once. The company has a plant in operation at Port Huron, Mich., which can take care of business meanwhile. The Canadian Packing Company was established about twenty years ago at the instance of Sir John Carling, then minister of agriculture. Danish and English capital was largely interested in the venture. The company employs about 100 hands, most of whom are expert Danish packers.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift & Company are to erect a three-story branch plant at Montgomery, Ala.

F. E. Brown is reported as contemplating the building of an abattoir at Roanoke, Va.

It is reported that the Des Moines (Ia.) Union Stock Yards will be opened shortly.

Swift & Company's regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. will be payable October 5.

The Industrial Club of Mexia, Tex., are endeavoring to establish a fertilizer plant at that point.

Emil Rump, a large hide importer of 255 Pearl street, New York City, has been adjudged bankrupt.

The slaughterhouse connected with the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

The city of Los Angeles, Cal., is seeking information previous to the establishing of stock yards in that city.

The Tampa Fertilizer Company is reported as having secured a site for the erection of a large plant at Tampa, Fla.

The big tannery of Davis, Medary & Platz at La Crosse, Wis., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$35,000.

The United States Packing Company of Springfield, Mo., is about to build an addition to its cold storage poultry plant.

The Godel Packing Company of Peoria, Ill., are planning to rebuild the portions of their plant recently destroyed by fire.

The Starr cotton oil mill at Starr, S. C., has been purchased by A. S. Bowie of Anderson, S. C., and will be operated by him.

The warehouse of Nelson Morris & Company at Augusta, Ga., is reported as destroyed by the recent flood at that place.

The office and warehouse of the National Packing Company at Natchez, Miss., has been damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by fire.

A fire starting in a smokehouse of the Streett-Corkran Packing Company at Baltimore, Md., did \$5,000 damage to the smokehouse.

Plans for the erection of a \$500,000 branch at New Orleans, La., by Swift & Company are nearly completed, and the work will probably begin within the next three months.

The Palmetto Fertilizer Company of Columbia, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: Iredell Jones, Jr., W. Jones, J. L. Minnaugh and others.

The Chas. Wolff Packing Company of Topeka, Kas., are enlarging their plant by a \$10,000 addition. The new building is to be used for rendering purposes in the process of manufacturing fertilizers.

Winslow Bros. & Smith Company, of 183 Lake street, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to deal in hides and skins. The company is already incorporated in Massachusetts.

The Globe Rendering Company, a Maine corporation, with offices at 205 La Salle street, Chicago, has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 to conduct a rendering business.

The plant of the American Fertilizer and Stock Food Company at Des Moines, Ia., has begun operations. The plant will handle the by-products of the Agar Packing Company and other packing companies throughout the State.

The American Casing Company of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to manufacture sausage casings and butchers' supplies. The incorporators are: R. W. Dunn, G. J. Monahan, C. R. Shultheis.

The Nelson Morris Packing Company at Kansas City have been issued permits for the erection of two-story buildings. They will replace the parts of the plant recently destroyed by fire, and \$35,000 will be spent on their erection.

The Jersey Butterine Company of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture oleomargarine, butterine, etc. The incorporators are: J. E. Smith, Weehawken; W. H. Tunnicliffe, J. K. Kirkland, New York City.

The Holland, Gilroy & Conway Commission Company of 102 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to conduct a livestock commission business. The incorporators are: T. H. Holland, T. H. Gilroy, Robert Conway.

A. J. Feldman, G. H. Meyer and C. A. Meyer have applied for a charter for an intended corporation to be called the Lehigh Rendering Company of Pennsylvania. The company will manufacture fertilizer and glue, and will render grease, oil, fats and tallow.

Lowe Bros. Company has been incorporated in Massachusetts to deal in meats and provisions. The company has a capital stock of \$60,000 and the officers are: President, George R. Lowe, Gardner; treasurer, Orin M. Lowe, Fitchburg; clerk, Porter W. Lowe, Fitchburg.

The Egg Harbor City Conserve Company of Egg Harbor, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of canning meats, vegetables, etc. The incorporators are: C. A. Hunter, E. Zirkman, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. C. Hunter, Haddonfield, N. J.

The American Soap Company has been incorporated according to the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are: William F. Siebenthaler, C. J. Lentz, C. W. Ehrhardt, A. Moeller and J. P. Bauer. The plant will be located in the Millcreek Valley.

The Luxemoor Leather Company of New York City has been incorporated to manufacture hides, skins, etc. The capital stock is \$150,000 and the incorporators are: F. W. Moor, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; C. W. Abbott, G. H. O'Donnell, H. I. Gaskill, L. G. Billings, Jr., New York City.

The Brazos Cotton Oil and Light Company of Hamlin, Tex., has been succeeded by the recently incorporated Hamlin Cotton Oil Company. The same company has been succeeded at Graham by the Graham Cotton Oil Company and at Munday by the Munday Cotton Oil Company.

The plant of the Canadian Packing Company at Portersburg, a suburb of London, Ontario, has been destroyed by fire on August 30. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, covered by insurance. The company also has a plant at Port Huron, Mich. The London plant suffered from a small fire on August 18.

The Thomas F. White Company of New York City has been incorporated with \$330,000 capital stock for the purpose of rendering garbage, offal and refuse. The incorporators are: Martin J. White, 415 Convent avenue; Andrew J. White, 6 Mt. Morris Park West, both of New York; Thomas F. White, Cedarhurst.

The recently incorporated Eldorado Oil Mills and Fertilizer Company of Eldorado, Ark., have elected the following officers: President, R. W. Henderson; vice-president and general manager, M. C. Stockbridge; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Murphy. The mill will have a daily capacity of 60 tons of cotton seed and 100 tons of fertilizer.

The National Association of Tanners was formed at Chicago on August 27. The following officers were elected: President, August H. Vogel, Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, Milwaukee; treasurer, J. D. Neilson, American Oak Leather Company, Cincinnati and Chicago; general secretary, John E. Wilder, of Wilder & Company, Chicago.

The New Orleans Export Company are planning to devote \$30,000 to improvements in the handling and packing of cottonseed meal at their Galveston, Tex., wharf. Five additional cake packers will be installed together with three grinding machines and five bolting machines. This will give the company a capacity of grinding and sacking 200 tons of cake per twenty-four hours.

SWIFT PLANT AT WINNIPEG.

A report was current this week that Swift interests had secured property at Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the location of stockyards and the erection of a packing plant. It was said that the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern railways were co-operating in the enterprise. Officials of Swift & Company declined to substantiate the report in any way.

LIBBY GETS BIG CONTRACT.

It was reported this week that Libby, McNeill & Libby were the successful bidders for a big government contract for canned and cured meats for the use of the army and navy. The award to the Chicago concern was understood to amount to several million pounds of meats, some of which was for use in the Philippines.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and for Sale" department on page 48.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 7, 1908. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C." will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, September 24,

1908, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

C. F. LARRABEE,
Acting Commissioner.

22,29,5.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., August 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before October 31, 1908, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., September 8, 1908. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened September 8, 1908," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
New York and
Chicago**

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

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PAUL I ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
to our readers is cordially invited.

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Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; James W. Garneau,
Waldeck Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred-
erick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago.

BEEF SHORTAGE FIGURES

Statistics of cattle receipts at the big pack-
ing centers still continue to stand as ir-
refutable evidence of the shortage in the beef
supply and the consequent inevitability of
high prices. In spite of the heavy arrivals
of grass cattle for many weeks past the
shortage in the year's supply maintains the
proportion established in the spring. Up to
September 1st there had been 800,000 head
of cattle less marketed at six principal cen-
ters than for a similar period a year ago.
This is a deficiency of 16 per cent. as com-
pared with last year.

And this does not take into account the
decreased weight of cattle marketed. Be-
cause of the high cost of corn native cattle
have been sent to market in a more or less
unfinished condition, and average weights
have been far below last year. Dressing
weights have fallen, and the result is that

the decrease in the total weight of dressed
meat has been greater than the figures above
quoted would indicate. Cattle that should
have been kept on feed through the winter,
and marketed with 200 to 400 pounds of
weight per head added, were rushed to mar-
ket during last fall's panicky period.

The result was the shortage and the ab-
normal market conditions of the past spring
and summer. This condition has not yet been
relieved, and will not be, as we have said
before, so long as corn brings its present
price. Grass beef has not helped matters
much. When feeding conditions and supplies
get back to normal we may expect cheaper
beef; not before.

SELLING CHEAPER CUTS

The recent high price of beef, owing to the
shortage of beef cattle, has taught the butcher
one thing at least—he must find a ready outlet
for the cheaper beef cuts. This is a subject
which has agitated the trade for some time and
has come to the attention of the United Master
Butchers' Association. Naturally the only
way in which to profitably dispose of the
cheaper cuts is to create a demand for them,
and this will be the point which must be de-
termined—how shall the retailer create a de-
mand for the cheaper cuts of beef?

According to preliminary statements the
master butchers are planning to solve the
problem by teaching the cooking schools the
value of these cuts, or by teaching the con-
sumer direct. The latter seems to be the
more feasible of the two plans. The cooking
schools are attended by a limited number of
consumers, or future consumers, so that any
knowledge they might impart to their pupils
will but reach the few. The idea of publish-
ing several hundred thousand pamphlets on
the uses of the cheaper cuts and distributing
them to the general public will undoubtedly
be productive of the best results.

But this is a thing which the individual
retailer himself can do with but small ex-
pense and with immediate results. If each
retailer takes it upon himself to educate his
own customers the result will be attained
much more rapidly than by waiting for the
organization to educate the public in gen-
eral.

How is the trick to be turned? Well, as a
suggestion, let the butcher acquire a com-
plete knowledge himself of the various ways
in which the cheaper cuts can be used to ad-
vantage. Then let him write down his knowl-
edge and have it printed. Display the cheaper
cuts in an attractive manner, together with
the pamphlets, and then talk it up to the
customer. The idea of economy will appeal
to the average housekeeper, and if the dishes
described in the pamphlet are tasty and up
to the description, good results may be as-
sured. The whole difficulty has been that

most housekeepers are ignorant of the man-
ner in which the cheaper cuts can be prepared
for the table. It is up to the butcher to edu-
cate them, both for their own and his good.

SENSATIONALISM

Those in the meat trade who have suffered
to a greater or less extent during recent
years as a result of defamatory attacks of
yellow newspapers and yellower magazine
writers and fictionists will be able, neverthe-
less, to muster a smile occasionally when
there is provocation for it. If there isn't
one in this, then we will confess to a
deficient sense of humor.

It will be remembered that the recent
"yellow" crusade against the American meat
packing industry was inaugurated by the
publication of a work of fiction, the scene of
which was laid around Chicago packing-
houses. The author was an unknown writer,
whose manuscripts were refused by publish-
ers. Determined, as he himself admitted, to
achieve recognition at any cost, he evolved a
tale sufficiently outlandish and revolting to
appeal to a thrifty book publisher as a possi-
ble "best seller." Such it proved, and its
brief vogue was sufficient to keep the muck-
rakers and sociologizers busy for months and
to cost the meat trade millions of dollars.

Among the newspapers which swallowed the
bait of the yellow fictionists none ap-
peared more eager to stir up the muck than
the New York Times. Established by the ad-
vertising given him by such newspapers, this
fiction writer proceeded to make hay while
the season was favorable, and put forth other
odoriferous novels on the same pattern as
his packinghouse tale. One presumed to "ex-
pose" New York society, and the other Wall
Street, much in the same colorful and fra-
grant fashion. It was the society slander
which has stirred the New York Times to
the following indignant protest:

Therefore it is worth while to protest
against the defamation of American social
life by witless, or conscienceless novelists,
and to protest strongly. While the profits
derived from such books may sometimes be
large, publishers of repute would be discour-
aged from giving them a place in their lists
if decent and patriotic folks generally made
known their opinions of them. The falsehoods
of the sensational newspapers are bad enough,
but the falsehoods of the sensational
novelist survive longer and do more harm.

Very true. But the Times did not think it
"worth while to protest against the defama-
tion" of one of the greatest of American indus-
tries "by witless or conscienceless novelists."
It speaks more truly than it probably
knew when it declares that "the falsehoods
of sensational newspapers are bad enough,
but the falsehoods of sensational novelists
survive longer and do more harm." Especial-
ly when they are given wider circulation and
credence by presumably reputable news-
papers, whose editorial writers may be well-
meaning but are sometimes very gullible.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

HANDLING SMOKED MEATS.

An inquiry has been received by The National Provisioner from a pork packer in a small city who has been operating on a small scale and in a local way. He is desirous of enlarging his field and his trade, and asks for our suggestions concerning the best and most up-to-date methods of smoking and handling smoked meats. The following information is already well known to most pork packers, but it will do no harm to repeat it and to emphasize some points which every packer should always keep in his mind. It is, of course, applicable to both small and large packers.

The "rail and tree" system is the only way to handle smoked meats from the time they are washed to the time they are packed for shipment. Let them drain on the tree, smoke on the tree and cool off on the tree, and you will have nicer meats in every respect. That there will be an immense saving of labor goes without saying. Meats can also be hung better; that is, every inch of space available can be utilized, as the tree is loaded in plenty of light, as against the old custom of hanging meats in semi-darkness in the smokehouse. All that is necessary is to allow enough space for the smoke to circulate freely between the pieces of meat.

The less meats are handled the better, especially when smoked, and the piling up on tables or trucks should also be avoided. The smokehouse tree is the best remedy. Its value is indeed incalculable.

Meats should be fairly dry before the smoke is applied; at least they should have stopped dripping. Too hot a fire is to be avoided. Proper cooling and evenly circulated smoke are the ends to be sought. Wet or sweated meats come out of smoke streaked and flabby, and if handled much, or even very little, they present an unattractive appearance and will bring less money than they would if properly manipulated in the smokehouse.

Shrinkage is another matter to be considered, and an important item. Shrinkage means total loss. Light bacon will shrink considerably, even when the greatest care is exercised, as will small joint meats, such as New York shoulders, Calas, picnics and light hams. Hence a dry ingoing product and a cool smoke is necessary to a minimum shrinkage. There is no material better than hickory wood and sawdust for flavor and color in smoking.

Readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the trade are urged to submit questions of practice and operation concerning which they are in doubt, to be answered through this department of "Practical Points for the Trade," or privately, if desired. Readers are also invited to criticise freely the answers which appear, in order that the best results of practical experience may be obtained. Address Technical Editor, The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

The cost of hanging a smokehouse is practically nominal when the modern method—the tree and rail system—is applied. One test showed a cost of ten cents per thousand pounds for taking out of soak, washing, trucking and hanging. Another on 25,000 pounds of Calas and 35,000 pounds of hams showed a cost of three cents per 100 pounds for taking out of soak, washing, stringing, trucking, hanging and cleaning up.

Smoking not only improves the appearance of the meats, but aids in their preservation and adds to their palatability. Smoked meats should be kept in cool, dark storage, especially in the summer time, on account of the destructive "skipper" fly. Before shipping in fly time meats should be canvased, which not only keeps the fly out but keeps the meats in better condition as to cleanliness and appearance, and prevents considerable shrinkage.

Prior to burlapping meats should be wiped clean on the flesh side and all grease removed, and the skin side polished up somewhat. This will materially prevent mould. Taken from the tree at this stage there is little chance for the grease to get started out, as in the old method of piling meats on trucks or tables to canvas.

Burlap will run ten to twelve ounces per yard, and about half a yard is the average required for each piece of meat. The cost is approximately 5 to 6 cents per yard for full width for hams, and 4½ to 5 cents per yard for three-fourths width for bacon. Strawpaper weighs two to four ounces per sheet. The burlap and paper make an effective combination against the skipper fly. The labor cost of burlapping will run about one cent per piece.

Burlap, paper, twine, labels, silicate of soda for a sticker, and labor are all to be considered in the expense of canvassing meats,

and it is scarcely covered with the additional weight. It has to be done, however, to prevent alarming loss and to satisfy the trade. The old method of yellow washing is practically obsolete.

There is quite a surprising expense connected with smoking meats which many people do not stop to consider. There is the soaking, washing, trucking, hanging, sewing and packing on the labor end; there is string, wood and sawdust, boxes and paper (parchment and straw) required; also burlap, thread, sticker and labels to be considered; also last, but by no means least, shrinkage.

In washing meats the temperature of the water should be kept about 150 deg. F., and the water changed before it becomes dirty. A little soda dissolved therein will materially help in removing any dirt there may be adhering to the fat.

SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

Definitions of sweet pickled meats as generally recognized in the trade are as follows:

Picnic Hams are shoulders cut and trimmed to resemble a ham; well rounded; leg cut off above knee joint.

American Short Cut Hams are cut short and well rounded on the butt; fat well taken off; face of ham down to shank; foot taken off above knee joint, exposing marrow.

Long Cut Hams are cut long, unfaced; rounded or butt part taken off below hock joint.

Manchester Hams. Same as long cut hams, but cut shorter on the butt.

Stafford Ham. Same as Manchester, except hip bone is taken out at socket joint, exposing knuckle.

Short Clears. Entire side of hog between ham and shoulder, back bone and ribs taken out; cut square on both ends.

Short Fat Backs are cut between ham and shoulder, and are free from lean and bone.

Long Fat Backs. Shoulder end left on; otherwise same as short fat backs.

New York Shoulders are cut narrower than square-cut shoulders and well butted; leg cut off above knee joint.

KEEP YOUR FILES IN SHAPE.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.

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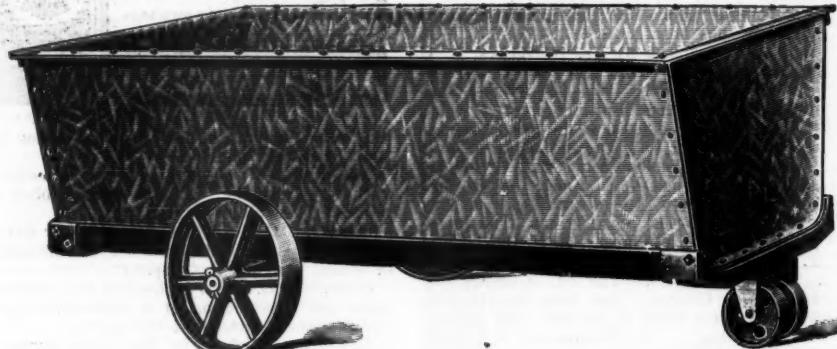
140 Cedar Street, New York City

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

PACKERS' TRUCKS, TROUGHES, ETC.

In their endeavors to comply with the Federal meat inspection law and maintain the strictest sanitation about their plants, packers have not been slow in taking up any apparatus which would further this end. In this connection they have devoted considerable attention to the receptacles and convey-

Their meat troughs, lard trucks, etc., are all of galvanized iron, and present the admirable feature of being easily cleaned. In connection with their Sterling Imperial Sanitary Cart, which is adapted for many uses in the packinghouse, the manufacturers state: "The specifications for this cart were furnished by one of the largest packing-



STERLING SANITARY GALVANIZED IRON MEAT TROUGH.

ances in which meats and other packing-house products are held. Meat boxes, pork trucks, ham and bacon trucks, seeder or oleo trucks, lard trucks, meat troughs and packinghouse wheelbarrows have all undergone improvements in their manufacture until they have reached the highest degree of efficiency and sanitation.

houses in America. We submitted a sample in competition with other houses. Our Imperial cart was accepted and adopted as the standard packinghouse cart. Our price and workmanship brought us the business."

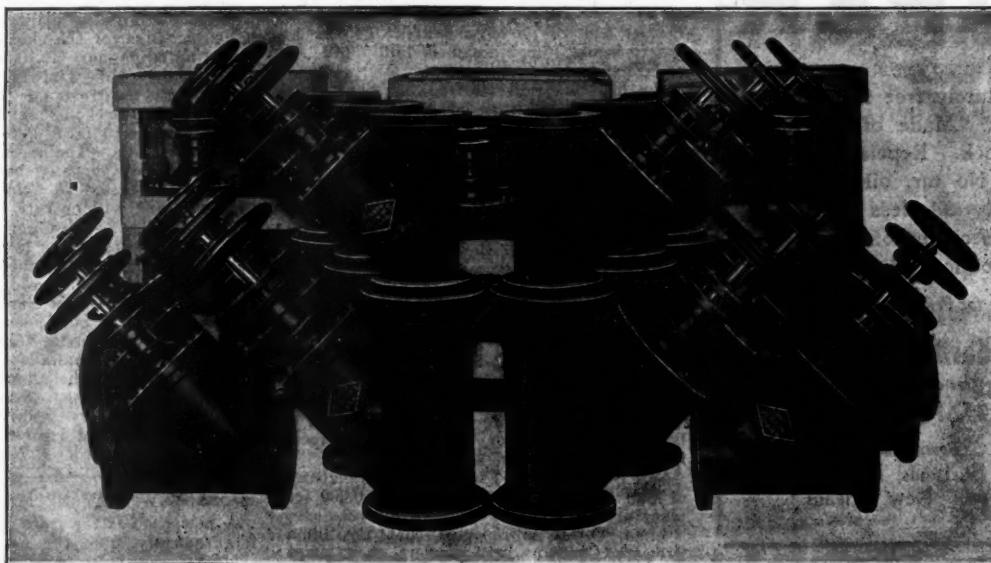
The Sterling company manufactures all types of packinghouse carts, trucks, barrows, meat troughs on wheels, galvanized iron

VALVES FOR PIPING THICK FLUIDS.

The accompanying illustration gives a view of a group of Jenkins Bros. "Y" valves, in 6 and 8 inch sizes. This is part of an order recently shipped to a new plant, which when completed will be one of the largest and most modern sugar refineries in the world. Various refineries and plants having similar requirements throughout the country have been using valves of this type for years, with very good results.

Jenkins Bros. "Y" valves are said to be especially adapted for service in such plants, or in any place where the passage of thick fluids is required. Moreover, as blow-off valves it is claimed they have no superior. As the seat is set at an angle of 45° they offer but very little resistance to the full flow of steam or any fluid, and have a full opening nearly in line with the pipe. They are fitted with renewable seat rings and discs, so that the parts most subject to wear can be readily replaced when worn.

Jenkins Bros. "Y" valves in brass are made in two patterns, viz: standard, for ordinary pressures of steam; and extra heavy, for high pressures. Both types are extensively used, the latter being especially suitable for high pressure boilers. Valves in iron body are made either screwed or flanged, with strong substantial bolted bonnets, known in the trade as "Boston Hub." They are manufactured by Jenkins Bros.,



PART OF AN ORDER OF JENKINS' "Y" VALVES FOR PIPING THICK FLUIDS.

In this department of packinghouse equipment the Sterling line of sanitary packing-house supplies have come into prominence not only because they have been endorsed by the United States Government inspectors, but because the manufacturers have adopted the method of soliciting ideas and suggestions from their customers until they are enabled to furnish the packinghouse man exactly what he wants. These Sterling trucks, meat boxes, etc., are manufactured by the Sterling Wheelbarrow Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., who also have offices at No. 20 South Canal street, Chicago.

meat boxes, etc., and makes a specialty of building any apparatus of this sort according to the particular ideas which each customer may have. A packer may suit the peculiar features of his plant or his particular ideas of operation in ordering.

bear their name and trade mark, and can be purchased through any of the regular dealers.

Sell your second-hand equipment through our "Wanted and For Sale" department.

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.
Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N.J.

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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Blakely, Ga.—T. S. Chandler, J. H. Butler and J. G. Butler, all of Early County, have petitioned for a charter for the Blakely Ice Company, capitalized at \$10,000.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—A charter has been granted the People's Light Company, which will begin at once the erection of a \$30,000 electric power and ice plant here.

Corsicana, Mo.—The Corsicana Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,600 by W. H. Weeks, A. C. Garrison, O. S. Overton and others.

Burton, N. C.—The Porpoise and Fish Producers Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to do a fish business and manufacture ice. The incorporators are: D. M. Yerkes, Charles Cass and R. G. Treck.

Elgin, Ill.—The D. H. Haeger estate has been incorporated to operate a creamery with a capital stock of \$250,000. The incorporators are: D. C. Haeger, E. H. Haeger and T. Haeger.

St. Andrews, Fla.—The St. Andrews' Ice and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers are: President, J. H. Drummond; secretary-treasurer, T. J. McSweeney.

Chicago, Ill.—The Federal Fruit Company of 145 La Salle street, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: Chester W. Church, Edward N. Sherburne, William C. Rapp.

Boston, Mass.—The United Farm Products Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: Charles C. Keith, Saugus; James C. Buffum, West Somerville; Frank E. Drew, Malden.

Cincinnati, O.—The Latonia Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000 to engage in the manufacture and sale of ice and fuel. The incorporators are Joseph Mueller, Philip Mueller and Fred Lewin.

Boston, Mass.—J. Holbrook & Sons have been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to deal in dairy products. The officers are: President and treasurer, John J. DeCoste, 76 Eennington street, Boston; clerk, John W. Egan, 40 Packard avenue, Somerville.

ICE NOTES.

Columbus, O.—Brownell Sons & Company are erecting a cold storage plant at 123 East Spring street.

Decatur, Ala.—The Decatur Ice and Coal Company will spend \$20,000 in improvements and additions.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A fire did \$2,000 damage to an ice house belonging to the Citizens' Ice Company.

Sea Isle City, N. J.—A stock company is being formed here for the purpose of erecting an ice plant.

San Diego, Calif.—The Union Ice Company of San Francisco is to erect a \$150,000 ice plant at this point.

Lima, O.—It is reported that the Lima Brewery Company will convert their plant into an ice factory.

Springfield, Mo.—The United States Pack-

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Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.



F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.
New York Chicago

ing Company is about to build an addition to its cold storage plant.

Milwaukee, Wis.—E. T. Melins is seeking authority from the legislature to establish a municipal ice plant here.

Montreal, Que.—A fire did \$150,000 damage to the stock and cold storage warehouse of Gunn, Langlois & Company.

Cochecton, O.—Harry Cherskis will shortly begin the construction of a 1,500-gallon per day ice cream factory at this point.

Marquette, Mich.—The Marquette furnace of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company is to be equipped with a refrigerating plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The refrigerating plant of the Brockman Commission Company has been damaged to the extent of \$5,000 by fire.

Quincy, Ill.—The Barry Ice and Power plant has been sold under a foreclosure suit. It was bought by Harland Horn, representing creditors.

Columbus, Ohio.—The West Jefferson Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000, and will erect a large plant at this point.

Bonham, Tex.—R. E. Medford & Company will erect a large ice plant here at a cost of \$230,000. Bids for the machinery will be received up to January 1, 1909.

Baltimore, Md.—Ludwig Sellmayer has awarded the contract for the erection of a cold storage warehouse at Third street and Canton avenue to Jacob Peters.

Richmond, Va.—The recently incorporated Richmond Ice Company has purchased the plant of the Richmond Cold Storage and Ice Company and will operate the same.

Cameron, Tex.—The Cameron Water Power and Light Company has let the contract for the erection of a cold storage building. J. H. Bessonot will have charge of the plant.

Louisville, Ky.—This city is agitating the establishment of a public service refrigerating plant. The Commercial Club, together with some Kansas City capitalists, are interested.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Chartiers Valley Ice Company, of Robinson township, have been adjudged involuntary bankrupts. An execution has been issued against the property of the company in favor of William Schultz.

A NEW WAY OF MAKING ICE.

A new process for freezing ice, which differs radically from the usual can or plate systems, has been developed by David J. Havenstrite. The success of the process has been demonstrated on a large commercial scale and its economy of operation, construction and maintenance firmly established, according to those who have investigated and tested it, says Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

By the new process ice is made in large cakes weighing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 tons each, a number of which are frozen in a single tank. The sizes of cakes and tanks vary to suit conditions, but when circumstances do not impose an arbitrary limit, a tank measuring inside about 16 feet wide by 9 feet long and 10% feet deep will make six cakes of ice measuring approximately 11 inches thick by 15 feet 2 inches wide by 9 feet 6 inches deep.

The Havenstrite Plate.

Each cake of ice is formed upon a metal grid composed of a series of parallel pipes

High Grade ICE TOOLS insure better work on the field and in the house—resulting in larger profits

COAL AND ICE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

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hanging into the water of the tank and secured to a hollow metal beam which spans the tank and rests upon its sides. Refrigerated brine is circulated through the grid while about the depending pipes, ice freezes in cylinders which, as they grow larger, unite with one another to form a sheet of clear, solid ice. The cakes of ice in any tank are wholly independent of one another and do not touch the tank, although they are formed side by side with but little space between them.

The construction of the plate is very simple, and no especially skilled labor is necessary to assemble it, only ordinary pipe fittings being required. Consequently any repairs to the plate can be easily made by simply lifting the grids out, as they are not attached to the tanks or to any thawing off device, and unscrewing and replacing the defective part. The materials used to make the plate being standard pipes and fittings, are easily obtainable and no time is lost waiting for the manufacture of steel plates of special size and design.

The grids are composed of a series of 1-inch pipes attached to a 3½-inch header. Each 1-inch pipe contains a ¾-inch pipe connected to a second header of 1½-inch diameter, placed inside the larger header. That is all there is to the Havenstrite plate. Means are provided for making the brine travel from the outer to the inside pipes and vice versa, in such a manner as to give a uniform temperature throughout the grid, as the combination of the two pipes is called.

The length of the pipes or grids can be suited to local conditions, but will in general be from 7 to 8 or 9 feet, according to depth of tank. The grids are placed 5½-inch centers. There are only two valves to operate, one expansion and one suction valve to each plate. The action of the brine is so quick that a test, in thirty minutes from the time the grids were placed in a tank after a plate of ice had been thawed off them, there was ½ inch of ice on each.

Releasing the Ice Cake.

It takes from 18 to 40 hours to freeze 11-inch ice, and after the freezing has been completed, the ice is allowed to remain in the water for several hours to temper. After the tempering is finished each grid is uncoupled from the brine mains, and, together with its ice cake, is lifted by a power-driven traveling crane to a tilting table. Warm brine is circulated through the grid for about five minutes, which completely loosens the depending pipes of the grid from the ice, enabling the crane to lift the grid out of the ice cake and return it to its freezing tank,



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

where it immediately begins to freeze another cake. When ice is frozen in 20 hours or less, each grid makes a cake every 24 hours, while when with higher brine temperatures ice is frozen in 40 hours, each grid makes a cake every 48 hours.

The Holes Left by Grid.

Holes left in the ice cake by removal of the grid are 5½-inch centers and made by 1-inch pipes. Where customers prefer it, the holes can be filled with water and are frozen solid after the grid has been removed and before the ice has been cut up, within a few hours. In practice the filling of the holes has not been demanded by the consumers.

Experience covering a season operation of a 40-ton plant has proved beyond doubt that the holes do not bring about any more rapid melting of the ice either in delivery or storage. Ice stored for six months without any refrigeration whatever and with nothing to separate the cakes was taken from the house in as fine condition as when it went in. Centerfreeze ice is hardest and coldest at the middle of the cake, for it is frozen from the

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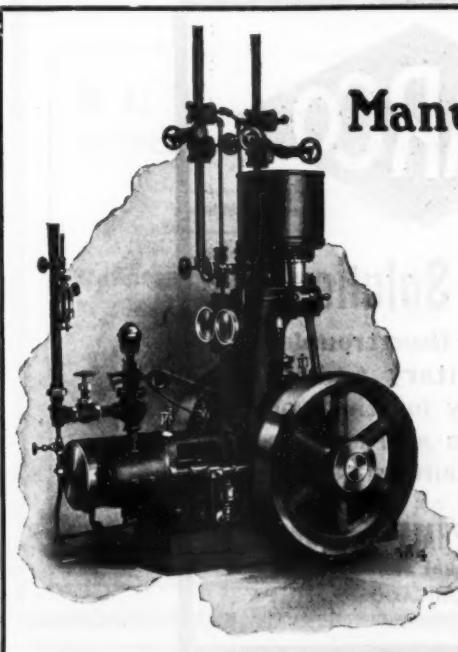
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center toward the outside rather than from the outside toward the center, as is the case with can ice.

For hygienic excellence of its product this process offers opportunities not possible with the usual plate or can processes. Ice is frozen from undistilled water suitable for drinking purposes, usually contained in a reinforced concrete tank which may be lined with white enameled brick to render cleaning easy. The depending tubes of the grid are tinned and bright so that no discoloration or contamination from corrosion is possible. The danger of rusty iron cans possible in the can system and from possibly rusty steel plates, against which the ice is frozen in the usual plate system, is entirely done away with. Centerfreeze tanks are unobstructed inside, and when the grids are removed may be completely cleaned as easily as the swimming tank of a gymnasium. During the freezing process, jets of air in the bottom of the tank keep the water continually in motion, so that the ice produced is perfectly clear and air bubbles or white ice are avoided.

Careful measurements recently made on a plant which had run an entire season show that under regular operating conditions, a properly designed Centerfreeze plant, having a daily output of 50 tons or more, will produce 14 tons of ice per ton of good steaming coal.

(To be concluded next week.)

HISLAIRE PRESERVATION PROCESS.

Some time ago The National Provisioner published an article on the Hislaire method of preservation as applied to meats. It will be remembered that the process was the invention of a Brussels chemist, Isidore Hislaire, and experiments were being conducted to determine the practicability. Further particulars have come to hand, together with the results alleged to have been obtained by recent experiments. The information follows:

The food, whether it be half a dozen eggs or a hundred tons of cheese, is exposed to the fumes that arise from some tablets prepared by the discoverer. This vapor coats the surface of the food with an invisible film, thus effectually preserving it from the oxidation of the air, and arresting putrefaction. The food thus treated remains in exactly the same condition, and it is said that it may be safely kept in any temperature thereafter. It is necessary, however, in order to apply the vapor that the food should first be placed in an air-tight chamber. Then the vapor is passed over it, and in a few moments the embalming has taken place.

The vapor is obtained from the melting at 170 degrees Fahrenheit of a white tablet, about the size of a 25-cent piece, and about four times as thick. About ten ingredients go to the making of the tablet and the combination of these, of course, is the chemist's secret. The vapor itself is said to answer to

the tests of the purest form of carbon. Its presence may be easily detected by a peculiarly pungent smell, and its effect is seen in watering eyes and severe headache. These symptoms render accidental asphyxiation almost impossible. Before the preserved food can be eaten the carbon must be expelled, and this is accomplished by heating in the oven or boiling. The fumes are thus dissipated, and neither the nostrils nor the palate can detect the slightest trace of carbon.

A test of the new process was made in England not long ago by a well-known firm of bacon-curers. Of a consignment received from Ireland four sides were "Hislairezized," and four were left untreated. They were then returned to Ireland. In a few days the untreated bacon had to be thrown away, but the other sides were left for thirty-two days. At the end of that time two were sent back to London for examination, and found to be perfectly pure and edible, and free from the first sign of slime or fermentation. They were then smoked, and ten days afterwards were eaten. Another test was made with treated and untreated eggs, immersed in artificially prepared gastric juice. One disappeared as quickly as the other, thus proving that the carbon had not made the food indigestible.

Another important advantage claimed for the vapor is that it is an effective germicide. Meat once treated is rendered immune from flies and insects. Fifteen minutes' submission to the vapor will destroy all organisms.

The bacilli causing typhoid, cholera, pneumonia, suppuration and anthrax all succumb.

So far as expense is concerned, it is claimed that a ton of meat can be treated at the expense of about half a dollar, and this is expected to keep the food in good condition for a month at least. The apparatus necessary, when the new method comes into general use, would include only an air-tight box, a tube and a spirit lamp for melting the Hislaire tablets. The discovery has been spoken of very highly by scientists and chemists in Europe and Great Britain, and the developments of its possibilities is awaited with interest.

SWIFT DIVIDEND AS USUAL.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared this week on the corporate stock of Swift & Company by the directors at the regular quarterly meeting. Employees of Swift & Company all over the country are holders of Swift stock, and the quarterly dividend drafts which they receive regularly are pleasing additions to the contents of the usual salary envelope.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Improved Statistical Positions — Increased Home Distributions—Steady Export Demands—Good Support of Advanced Prices.

The hog markets tended early in the week to the stronger trading basis that seemed likely they would touch from rate of demands and general confidence of holding interests. On Wednesday there was a bulge in prices from the showing of stocks at the packing points. The succeeding days' trading showed good support of the advanced prices. The packers were quite liberal buyers of the future deliveries.

It had been a strong point of the market that the outside holdings on sale were of narrow order, and that the bulk of the supply was held by the leading packing interests.

The hog receipts at the packing points have been right along less than they were last year. With the loss of weight the productions are going materially behind those of ordinary seasons. The stocks at the packing points were pulled down considerably in August, and are likely to show from this along to the new packing season steady reductions, whereby selling interests should retain the advantage.

The lard stock in Chicago which had occasioned most talk, because of its relatively full volume, was reduced in August fully 20,000 tierces. It would not take a long time to bring the lard stock down sharply if productions and demands for supplies, as exhibited, are to run along, as it now seems likely they will, until at least November.

The fact that the bulk of the contract stocks would have to be placed this side of January loses significance on the probabilities of productions at present indicated.

The Continental markets demands for lard, as well as the general foreign demands for lard and meats, have been, in our opinion, of a freer order than some trade sources have thought probable. We think that the foreign demands, as well as the consignments, have been the main factors in reducing the stocks of lard and not particularly any added home distribution.

But the home demands for meats have been active, particularly from the South, the prospective liberal cotton crop and the large employment of labor urges demand for food supplies.

The reduction of the Chicago stock of short ribs in August of quite 6,500,000 pounds shows the force of home demands. The all-around pork stock covering other than contract grade, as well as the contract grade, dropped about 7,800 barrels in August, and will be probably further lessened in September.

There were no September deliveries of lard on contracts, but there were 750,000 pounds ribs and 4,500 barrels pork delivered.

There has been a little liquidation of October and taking profits, besides some switching of contracts to January. The new investment demands for January are of a broader character.

The strength of the corn market has something to do with the confidence felt on late futures of the hog products markets. The corn crop reports make a good deal of doubt

that the yield will be up to some late expectations of it. Moreover, it is clear that in some sections the corn crop will hardly mature before the close of September, because of late planting and the unfavorable spring months weather conditions. Therefore that heavy frosts should not be had until a little later period of the season than usual for a satisfactory crop outturn.

The high prices for corn will make, until at least the new crop season, careful feeding of cattle and hog supplies.

If the new corn crop should not be had in full volume there would be, probably, another year of modified fat and meat supplies, with continued high prices for the grain. It, of course, requires three or four weeks more for absolute figuring from rate of grain supplies upon high products or cattle markets.

There is believed to be a larger supply of hogs and cattle in the country than was held by the farmers last year. There are liberal other crops than corn. Most concern, however, is felt over the outcome of the corn crop.

The cotton crop is fairly well assured, and is likely to be a larger one, exceeding 13,000,000 bales, subject only to marked damage, practically, by an exceptional or torrential storm. Therefore, there is likely to be a liberal production of cottonseed oil for the new season.

The easy prices for compounds, by reason of the comparatively low cost of cottonseed oil, have not been especially antagonistic to the pure lard market, for the reason that an increased business in the compounds has

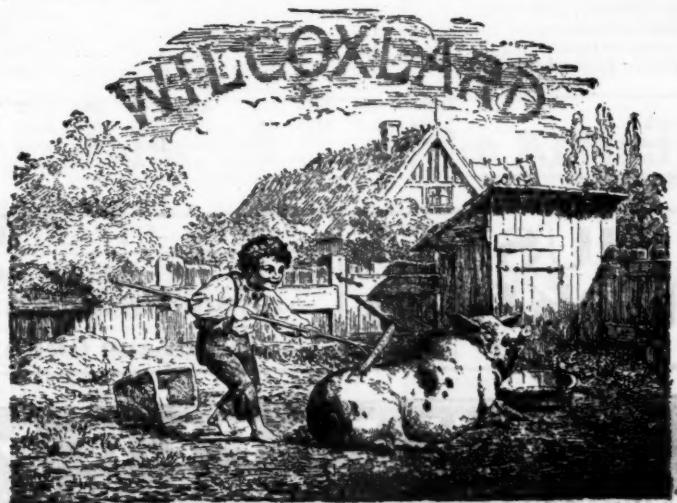
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been on home account, and that for lard with the European markets.

The European markets are getting in more cheerful situations from the rate of business in manufactured products whereby consumption abroad of raw materials is increasing. It is observed that the English markets made an advance this week of 6d. for tallow, as well as exhibiting firmer prices for other products.

The hog supplies at the packing points for the week have been running under estimates. The packers have been ready buyers of the hog supplies. There has been increased inquiry for them by the shippers, who are getting a normal fresh meat trade. It is rarely that packers get an advantage on the prices of hogs. The market values for the hogs are now more than 70c. per 100 pounds higher than they were a year ago at this time and 50c. per 100 pounds higher than two years ago.

It has been contended that because of present and prospective hog prices, favored by the high cost of feedstuffs, packing interests could hardly modify views of prices of the products except temporarily.

Through the period of September liquidation only was there prospect of hog products markets materially more in favor of buyers than they had been. An easy turning of the market to firmness followed.

It is not expected that speculation will be of a materially excited order until after the political election unless the corn crop turns out in less volume than now expected it will.

The temper of speculation just now seems more against protracted holding, and is seemingly more with a view of taking profits promptly.

The sentiment seems to be on the dealings in futures that prices, while not higher than they should be to conform to the cost of hogs, yet are reasonably full, although they should be maintained.

The world's visible supply of lard is calculated, at this writing, to show about 345,000 tierces, compared with 335,000 tierces a year ago. The decrease during the past month would be about 40,000 tierces, compared with a decrease of 39,800 tierces during the same month last year.

In New York the export business in pork is steady in small lots at firm prices. Sales of 300 barrels mess at \$16.50@17; 225 barrels short clear at \$17.25@19; 100 barrels family mess at \$18.50. Western steam lard has been sold this week up to \$10.07@10.10 for cash lots. City steam lard is in moderate demand; quoted \$9.62 1/2. The compounds are taken up rather freely for consumption at lower prices; quoted at about \$7.50@7.75 for carlots. In city meats steady trading noted in pickled bellies at firm prices; quoted at 10@11c. for heavy to light averages.

BEEF.—The market has firm support. Demands are steady of a moderate order. The packing is steadily less than ordinary volume. Quotations: City extra India mess, tierces, \$24.50@25.50; barreled mess, \$14@14.50; family, \$17@17.50; packet, \$15@15.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 2,456 bbls. pork (3,395 bbls. corresponding week last year); 8,230,390 lbs. meats (11,554,540 lbs. last year); 7,715,686 lbs. lard (13,691,026 lbs. last year). From November 1, 137,507 bbls. pork (150,993 bbls. last year); 471,126,932 lbs. meats (470,757,401 lbs. last year); 538,112,980 lbs. lard (560,904,945 lbs. last year).

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1908, were as follows, according to H. M. Schwartzschild's report:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil	Cottonseed Cake.	Bacon and Cheese.	Beef. Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pork.	Tcs.	Lard & Pkgs.
Lusitania, Liverpool		1708	747				262	675	
Celtic, Liverpool			3404		117	195	274	7088	
Caronia, Liverpool		992	1175	100	100	55	50	2590	
1 st Minneapolis, London		1300		238			1213	1493	
Oceanic Southampton				60			50		
2 nd Philadelphia, Southampton				602			25	600	
Exeter City, Bristol								1600	
*Columbia, Glasgow	100	150	707			210	102	365	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		6				347	525	2150	
Volturro, Hamburg		70							
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8250			15	30	76	880	2000	
Zeeland, Antwerp	7089			514			135	224	2514
La Touraine, Havre				8					
California, Havre and Bordeaux		80					35	702	
Mantinea, Marseilles	999								
Kaiser Wil. der Grossse, Bremen						50			
Bremen, Bremen						50			
United States, Baltic	88		15		210		460	1140	
Germania, Mediterranean	1299		25					150	
Italia, Mediterranean		125							
Eropa, Mediterranean		150						160	
König Albert, Mediterranean	380			200			25	400	
Total	16338	3598	2850	7510	330	1160	385	4125	23627
Last week	20986	2475	4125	6267	197	739	676	4384	26410
Same time in 1907	18358	†	271	7757	469	1808	525	3956	29410

1.—1,700 pkgs. butter. 2.—400 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, September 2, 1908:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 91,200 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 100 bbls.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 49,875 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 33,330 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,830 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 196,976 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,908 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 58,292 lbs.; London, England, 51,975 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,443,668 lbs.;

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended August 29, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1,
To—	Week Aug. 29,	Week Aug. 31,	1907, to Aug. 29,
United Kingdom	614	675	32,628
Continent	170	415	13,470
So. & Cen. Am.	634	163	22,158
West Indies	646	1,919	50,578
Br. No. Am. Col.	392	217	17,763
Other countries		6	910
Totals	2,436	3,395	137,507

	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1,
	Week Aug. 29,	Week Aug. 31,	1907, to Aug. 29,
United Kingdom	7,606,040	8,558,485	403,270,176
Continent	316,125	2,707,788	55,121,023
So. & Cen. Am.	130,650	55,375	4,249,400
West Indies	168,575	229,742	8,260,389
Br. No. Am. Col.		3,150	169,142
Other countries		9,000	56,600
Totals	8,230,390	11,554,340	471,126,932

	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1,
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
United Kingdom	3,771,375	4,347,443	227,531,863
Continent	3,725,544	7,908,025	252,237,779
So. & Cen. Am.	377,550	657,000	18,914,997
West Indies	\$10,400	707,758	37,200,263
Br. No. Am. Col.	23,317	1,500	604,978
Other countries		7,500	69,300
Totals	7,715,686	13,601,026	538,112,980

	RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.		From Nov. 1,
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,607	3,392,050	3,927,100
Boston	411	2,609,125	353,892
Baltimore			607,327
Mobile	27	49,875	666,100
Montreal	411	113,500	259,150
Philadelphia		2,030,075	696,000
Totals	2,436	8,230,390	7,715,686

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.		From Nov. 1,
	1907, to Aug. 29, 1908.	Aug. 31, 1907.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	27,501,400	30,188,600	2,697,200
Meats, pounds	471,126,932	470,757,401	—
Lard, pounds	538,112,980	560,900,045	22,787,965

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	3/4	3/4	15c
Oil cake	7/8	9c	
Bacon	15/	15/	15c
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15c
Cheese	20/	25/	48c
Canned meats	15/	15/	15c
Butter	25/	30/	48c
Tallow	12/6	15/	15c
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	15c

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The foreign markets are getting into more encouraging position. With the fall season there appears to be interest in free buying by the Continental markets, and England is getting into more assured position from the development.

The fact that there are less supplies from Australia for the season upon the English markets should mean some advantage to trading upon them.

The London auction sale on Wednesday was at 6d. higher prices, with 575 casks sold out of 1,250 casks offered.

There is not noted material export demand upon our Eastern and Western markets. It would be true that if foreign markets keep up a firm tone demands would result thence for supplies in this country.

The fact of stronger English markets tends to a little more confidence in this country than had been had up to the trading of mid-week. Indeed, in the early part of the week there was distinct weakness to the market because of short buying of home soapmakers and the easy cost of cottonseed oil.

It would go without saying that if demands increase for tallow supplies, either from Europe or from the home soapmakers, upon our home markets, with cooler weather in September, the less than usual productions would become more of a factor than they are at present.

It is estimated that the tallow productions, taking into account the poor condition of the cattle, as well as the fewer cattle marketed, are losing right along at the rate of more than 25 per cent. compared with the productions of the previous year. This diminished supply, its effect, is partly offset by modified business in manufactured goods and filling in by soapmakers with supplies of palm oil, grease and cottonseed oil. The demands for palm oil have enhanced its price.

But a certain amount of tallow must be used by soapmakers, and it would seem likely that there would be an insufficient supply of it before the new season of larger cattle supplies.

Even with present dragging demands the prime tallow is not to be had at all freely. There is no very marked accumulation of other grades.

New York city hogshead tallow was on offer at 5%e., with the bidding 1-16c. under it in the early part of the week. After the London sale the disposition was to hold it rather firmer. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 5%e.

New York city tierces, special, for export was quoted at about 6%e. without sales.

Edible city tierces has a small production with turning of fat supplies to the make of oleo oil. Demands are slack, and 6%e. is quoted nominal.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The easing up of prices to 12c. in New York, as noted last week, due at that time to some indifference among sellers at the price, has been followed this week by increased offerings of the products.

The compound makers are more inclined to buy at the reduced price, as encouraged by the higher range of prices for pure lard and looked for increased demands for compounds. It is shown that the stock of pure lard is being pulled down by increased demands and modified productions.

The cost of cottonseed oil permits the compound makers to put the prices of compounds upon an inviting trading basis for buyers. The compounds are now quoted at 7½@7¾c.

The current difference in the prices of compounds and pure lard favor an enlarged use of the stearine for make of the compounds.

Sales in New York of 300,000 pounds of the stearine at 12c.

OLEO OIL.—There has been a sharp advance in the prices of neutral lard under the stimulus of the fat and oil markets. Sales of the neutral have been at 13½c. and 14c. now asked in New York. The oleo oil is sustained to advanced prices. Rotterdam quotes at 85 florins for prompt and 84 florins for shipment. New York quotes extra at 15c. per lb.; medium at 9¾c., and low grade at 9c.

LARD STEARINE.—There is at irregular prices. The best city made is well sold up. Quotations of 12½@12¾c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Marked life to demand could not be expected until new crop is in supply. Nominal price is 5%e. per pound.

GREASE.—Foreign markets are doing little in supplies here. Home soapmakers are also quiet. Pressers are slow buyers. Market prices rather favor buyers. Quotations: Yellow, at 4%e@5%e.; house, 4%e@5%e.; bone, 5@5½c.; brown, 4½@4¾c.; white, 5%e@6¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Very little demand from any source. Chicago quotes yellow at about 5%e. New York quotes yellow at 5%e@5½c., and white at 6@6¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Small concessions in prices, because of easier foreign markets.

Consumption is barely of normal volume, and supplies in foreign and home markets are fairly liberal by comparison with demands. Quotations in New York: Cochin, spot, 7@7¾c.; do, September and October shipments, 6¾@6¾c.; Ceylon, spot, 6½@6¾c.; do, September and October shipments, 6@6¾c.

PALM OIL.—Well sustained in price under increased consumption of soapmakers and somewhat lessened supplies. Quotations: Prime red at 5½c. spot, and 5¾c. to arrive. Lagos at 5%e@6c. spot and 5½@5¾c. to arrive.

CORN OIL.—Offered at easy prices, and has very moderate demand. Car lots quoted at about \$5.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is of a narrow order and in job lots. Prices are held steadily. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@58c.; 40 test, 72c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Messina, Sicily, 700 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 7,620 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 54,591 lbs.; Southampton, England, 5,250 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 8,619 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 13,750 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 192,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 17,281 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 9,190 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,391 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 15,676 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,003 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,048 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 3,790 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,944 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 13,168 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,799 lbs.; London, England, 87,703 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,527,774 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 6,410 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,019 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,477 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 749 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 6,400 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,159 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,765 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,366 lbs.; Tam-pico, Mexico, 755 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 6,987 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 206,648 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 4,950 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 104,339 lbs.; Bristol, England, 57,400 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 1,500 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,200 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 201,332 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,208 lbs.; Cape Town, South Africa, 7,900 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 6,600 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,683 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 3,906 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 1,700 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 5,597 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 33,677 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 7,800 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 2,800 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 141,998 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,200 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 392,323 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 27,725 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,074 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 95,700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 627,923 lbs.; London, England, 185,987 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 6,213 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 119,656 lbs.

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Martinique, W. I., 21,300 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 12,600 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 28,505 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,600 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 8,154 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 571,839 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 4,085 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,585 lbs.; Southampton, England, 31,927 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 20,245 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 27,401 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 5,100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 45,045 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 13,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 117,403 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Demerara, British Guiana, 171 gals.; Genoa, Italy, 25 tcs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 10 bbls.

PORK.—Demerara, British Guiana, 192 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 200 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 16 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 55 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 35 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 111 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 15 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 397 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 127 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 90 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 18 tcs., 45 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 20 bbls.

SAUSAGES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 29 bxs.; Catania, Sicily, 20 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 60 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 23 tcs.; Messina, Sicily, 25 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 407 pkgs.; Palermo, Italy, 15 bxs.

TONGUES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, September 2, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 83 bbls., 114,537 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 264 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 69 bbls., 11,252 lbs., 6 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 tcs., 352 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 70 bbls.; Lagos, Spain, 20 bbls.; London, England, 738,852 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 150 tcs., 50 bbls., 446,487 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 77 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 27 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 84 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 976 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,023,919 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 414 bbls., 5 tcs.; Trinidad, Island of, 55 tcs., 117 bbls., 1,350 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 35 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Beyrouth, 25 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,217 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 3 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 611 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 75 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 60 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 50 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,520 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 3,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,256 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,570 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,100 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,550 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 10,650 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,100 lbs.

TALLOW.—Callao, Peru, 1,917 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 98,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,200 lbs.; London, England, 44,886 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 7,133 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 11,692 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—London, England, 6 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 300 pkgs.; Callao, Peru, 25 cases; Cape Town, South Africa, 60 cases; Genoa, Italy, 210 pkgs.; Hamilton, W. I., 183 cases; Hamburg, Germany, 280 cases; Havana, Cuba, 16 pkgs.; London, England, 314 cases; Liverpool, England, 225 pkgs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 30 cases; Marseilles, France, 60 cases; St. Thomas, W. I., 68 cases; St. Kitts, W. I., 118 cases; Southampton, England, 100 cases; Trinidad, Island of, 147 cases.

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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspregan & Co.)

New York, Sept. 3.—The majority of the September tenders were taken care of rapidly and the oil moved out mostly to Europe. During the last day of August and the first day of September of course a great many people who had oil tendered were obliged to sell, as they had no use for it, and same temporarily weakened the September options. Now, however, most of the longer seem to have liquidated and there are undoubtedly some shorts left. This puts the market for September oil in a decidedly stronger position, and we feel quite bullish on nearby oil. The last few days a good demand has sprung up for just these deliveries, both from Europe and from compound lard makers, and the small lots which we have at present, fact which was forgotten absolutely during the late decline, are apt to come in for more attention now. On the other side the new crop options are not in the same strong position. Notwithstanding the reported crop damage, the outlook for the crop is undoubtedly a good one. Just as during the past two months, in the excitement of the large crop prospects we forgot the fact that old crop stocks were very small, so do traders now when the demand for nearby oil comes in, and when their attention is again called to the small stock of old crop oil, forget that we should have a large crop, of which hardly anything is sold so far, to market for prompt delivery.

We feel rather bullish on nearby deliveries, but bearish on later deliveries, although, of course, these latter may respond to a firmer feeling in sympathy with the nearby options. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 37½c. sales; October, 37½c. sales; November, 36½c.; December, 36½c. bid, 36½c. asked; January, 36½c. bid, 36½c. asked; March, 36¾c. bid, 37c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 42c.; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 40½c.; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 36½c.; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 36c. Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24½s.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

CABLE MARKETS

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, Sept. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is steady; moderate offerings of spot and especial firmness because of high cost oleo oil and neutral lards. Spot butter oil, 33 florins; prime summer yellow, 31 florins; off oil, 29½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Sept. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is slow, awaiting settled new crop market. Off oil and spot, 65 florins; September, 63 francs; November-April, 58½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 3.—Cottonseed oil market shows some interest in new crop months; dull demands for spot lots. Spot, prime summer yellow, 62 francs; winter, 66 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 3.—Cottonseed oil market at steadier prices; demands increasing slowly. New crop, November-April deliveries, off oil, 47¾ marks; prime summer yellow, 48¾ marks; butter oil and white oil, 52 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—Cottonseed oil market has been weak; closed steadier. November-March, off oil, 23s.; prime summer yellow, 23½s.; white and butter oil, 25s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 3.—September crude oil, 28c.; October, November and December, 27@27½c. Meal steady, \$22.50, f. o. b. mill. Hulls very dullly, \$5.50, Atlanta, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 3.—Prime crude oil steady, 25½c. for September, 25c. for October, 24½c. for November and December. Think offerings will increase as mills start up. Cake is steady at \$26.75, long ton, sacked, ship's side, for fall months. Meals is higher, \$28, same position. Hulls weak at \$5 loose, New Orleans.

COTTONSEED OIL WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Improved Undertone—Strengthened Prices— Poorer Cotton Crop News—Moderate Export Demand.

The cottonseed oil markets in New York and at the South were not offering radical features. The New York prices for the refined were strengthened, in sympathy with the cotton market and rather poorer advices from Louisiana, North Carolina and Georgia concerning the cotton crop.

The mills in the Southeast, Valley, and indeed in all sections outside of Texas, are becoming cautious as sellers of crude oil, while insisting upon somewhat stronger prices for it. There are some trade opinions that more is made out of cotton crop damage reports than the actual situation warrants; nevertheless there is an all around feeling to go slow and await developments.

The modification of pressure in selling the crude oil and the restricted business in it is not especially alarming the refiners. The less than usual export business in the new crop for this time of the year narrows interest of refiners in the crude oil for the fall months deliveries.

The extent of damage to the new crop cotton in North Carolina and Georgia by the late heavy storms and floods cannot be figured upon, as yet, closely. Probably the effects of the storm will delay marketing the new crop oil upon the New York market, that depends chiefly for supplies upon the near producing points; therefore their holders of the old crop oil may have some advantage in marketing held supplies.

The western markets will have better chances than those at the east for getting

promptly supplies of new crop oil. The Texas cotton crop is being marketed several days earlier than was the case with the crop of the previous year. There are, however, some Southwest sections not feeling certain of an early rush to market of cotton and cottonseed supplies.

It cannot be said that the western packers are, as yet, active buyers ahead of new crop supplies. There is just enough uncertainty all around as to the outcome of the cotton crop for reserved buying, as well as of a disposition to sell.

There are some poor surroundings of the New York market, despite the firmer prices of the week from the indicated features. For instance, the deliveries on September contracts and the rejections that followed. Out of a lot of 1,000 barrels tendered on contracts, rejections of 800 barrels were sustained by the committee. Several other rejections, including 3,000 barrels, were, early in the week, under consideration of the committee. It was reported late in the week that the 3,000 barrels was passed as all right by the committee.

The demand for supplies has been better for the old oil than some trade sources calculate upon; a fair portion of the September deliveries found a place upon contracts with foreign markets, with home soap makers and compound makers.

The September deliveries upon contracts in New York would not have been considered especially significant with an ordinary run of demands for supplies; indeed, at present they do not prove burdensome.

The new export business in future de-

liveries is limited to such quantities as could be easily taken care of in future needs for consumption. The general export business since the season's trading started in is materially behind that of the previous year.

Close figuring of the transactions in new crop oil through the summer months, up to the present time, for deliveries from October to March, chiefly in October, November and December, with foreign markets, would make them total about 125,000 barrels.

It is quite probable that up to January of this year the export business will materially exceed that of the previous year, same time.

A satisfactory business is looked for with the European markets through October, November and December in expectation of reasonable prices compared with the cost of competing oils. Besides the holdings of cottonseed oil in essentially all foreign markets, as well as of the principal competing oils, are of less than ordinary volume, therefore resupplying is necessary. Moreover, the prospects are of a poor olive crop. The new crop East India products could not be had freely upon the foreign consuming markets until January.

It looks probable that liberal resupplying all around by home compound makers, soap makers and for miscellaneous purposes, as well as by the foreign markets, will be a feature of trading immediately upon an assurance of prices from extent of the cotton crop.

The condition of the cotton crop as shown by the government report at midweek showed rather more than the expected loss for August; the per cent. of condition was

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"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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reported as 76.1 against 72.7 last year, and 77.3 two years ago. The cotton acreage planted this year was 32,081,000 acres against 32,049,000 acres two years ago when a crop of about 13,000,000 bales was made. The trade supposition was that from the government report the cotton crop could be over 13,000,000 bales this year, but not 14,000,000 bales that the "bears" in cotton were talking as possible a couple of weeks since.

The government reports were collected before the damage to the crop was had in North Carolina and Georgia.

It may prove that the loss to the cotton crop in the southeast by the late storm was about 300,000 bales. On the other hand, as encouraging for a full total yield of the cotton crop, is the fine weather had this week for the crop essentially everywhere in the southwest and in most sections of the Southeast.

It is believed that the corn crop suffered most in the southeast sections by the late severe storms, as the corn crop was growing largely on the low lands. The South had promise, perhaps still has, of an exceptionally large corn crop.

The mills in the Southeast sold crude oil at 28c. for September delivery and at 27c. for October, November and December deliveries. In the Southwest the prices for the crude oil ranged on sales from 27c. down to 25½c. for deliveries through the fall months. The sales of crude for the week have not exceeded 60 tanks.

The lard market, with which the temper of business in compounds and cottonseed oil sympathizes, has been buoyant and at materially higher prices. Increased demands for supplies of the lard from Europe and a reduction in the western stock of the lard of about 22,000 tierces in August, together with modified productions, full prices for corn and poor feeding of hogs encourages confidence in the lard market.

The linseed markets of Europe appear to be affected just now more than usual by the flaxseed market variations in this country. The shipments of the linseed from primary markets to Europe are not especially of a burdensome order. Argentina's shipments are moderate and Russia's larger than ordinary for this time of the year. The crop weather in India is favorable and there are prospects of a liberal India new crop. The total shipments of the linseed from January 1 from all primary markets to the United Kingdom and Continent have been about 1,025,000 tons, compared with about 1,000,000 tons in 1907 and 530,000 tons in 1906.

The cotton crop prospects of Egypt and India are, as a whole, favorable.

The receipts of cottonseed at Alexandria for the year ended August 31 were about 20,000 tons more than in the previous year, and the shipments to the United Kingdom about as made in the previous year.

On Saturday (29th) about ¼c. higher market; firmness; fewer sellers. Sales: 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, September, 30½@37c.; 300 bbls. October, 36½c., closed 36½@37c.; November closed 36@36½c.; December, 35½@35½c.; January, 35½@35½c.; February, 35½@36½c.

Sales the day before had been 900 bbls.

prime yellow, September, 36½@36½c.; 2,000 bbls. October, 36½@36½c.; 500 bbls. November, 35½@36c.; 400 bbls. December, 35½c.

On Monday slightly easier market. Sales: 1,300 bbls. prime yellow, 36½c.; September, 36½c., closed 36½@37c.; 1,200 bbls. October, 36½@36½c., closed 36½@36½c.; 300 bbls. December, 35½@35½c., closed 35½@35½c.; November closed 35½@36c.; January, 35½@35½c.; March, 36@36½c.; off yellow, September, 34½@35½c.; winter yellow, September, 40@40½c.; summer white, 38@40c.

On Tuesday barely steady and quiet market. Sales: 500 bbls. prime yellow, September, 36½c., closed 36½@36½c.; 200 bbls. October, 36½@36½c.; November closed 35½@36½c.; December, 35½@35½c.; 100 bbls. January, 36c., closed 35½@36c.; 100 bbls. March, 36½c., closed 36½@36½c.; off yellow, September, 35½@36½c.; winter yellow, 40½@41½c.

On Wednesday, stronger; about ¼c. higher. Sales: 800 bbls. prime yellow, September, 36½@36½c., closed 36½@36½c.; 100 bbls. October, 36½c., closed 36½@37c.; 400 bbls. November, 36c., closed 36@36½c.; 200 bbls. December, 36c., closed 36@36½c.; 200 bbls. January, 36c., closed 36@36½c.; March, 36½@36½c.

On Thursday, moderate advance in prices. Sales: 500 bbls. prime yellow, September, 36½@37½c., closed 37@37½c.; 600 bbls. October, 37@37½c.; 900 bbls. December, 36@36½c., closed 36½@36½c.; 100 bbls. January, 36½c., closed 36½@36½c.; 200 bbls. November, 36½@36½c.; March closed 36½@37.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil from August 26 to September 1, 1908, for the year from September 1, 1907, to September 1, 1908, and for the similar period in 1906 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	From Aug. 26, 1, 1907	Sept. to Sept. 1, 1908.	Sept. 1, 1907.
Aalesund, Norway	—	25	5
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	195	—
Also, Russia	—	—	20
Acajutla, Salvador	—	21	71
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	51
Alexandria, Egypt	—	9,581	568
Algiers, Algeria	47	7,325	7,514
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	535
Amapala, Honduras	—	—	8
Antigua, West Indies	—	142	483
Antofagasta, Chile	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	5,843	2,605
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	14	23
Auckland, New Zealand	—	488	112
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	15
Azores, West Indies	—	—	269
Bahia, Brazil	—	2,180	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,261	1,077
Beira, E. Africa	—	—	9
Beirut, Syria	—	163	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	130
Berbice, Br. Guiana	—	—	84
Bergen, Norway	—	828	675
Bissau, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	18
Bombay, India	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria	—	1,050	675
Bordeaux, France	100	5,100	1,005
Braila, Romania	—	75	100
Bremen, Germany	—	1,024	499
Bremervorren, Germany	—	50	15
Bridgeport, West Indies	—	—	61
Bristol, England	—	135	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	143	12,100	3,141
Bucharest, Romania	—	80	—
Calabari, Cuba	—	11	—

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Callao, Peru	—	84	12	Nantes, France	—	100	—	Venice, Italy	—	14,501	16,002
Calcutta, India	—	4	—	Naples, Italy	50	785	549	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	476	188
Campeche, Mexico	—	34	5	Newcastle, England	—	250	40	Victoria, Brazil	—	10	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	32	2,161	2,000	Nuevitas, Cuba	—	25	68	Wellington, New Zealand	—	53	182
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—	Oran, Algeria	3,400	1,372	42	Yokohama, Japan	—	103	48
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	2	Oruro, Brazil	—	105	117	Totals	3,040	431,232	254,288
Carupano, Venezuela	—	5	—	Pandemra, Turkey, Asia	—	94	—	From New Orleans.			
Cayenne, French Colony	16	711	733	Para, Brazil	—	95	20	Antwerp, Belgium	—	7,591	14,001
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	6	Panama, Parana	—	40	—	Belfast, Ireland	—	8,375	490
Celba, Honduras	—	113	—	Panama, Panama	—	—	Bluffield, Nicaragua	—	—	200	
Champerico, C. A.	—	9	—	Panama, Paitre, West Indies	205	131	Bordeaux, France	—	—	775	
Christiania, Norway	—	2,835	525	Piraeus, Greece	—	20	—	Bremen, Germany	—	2,200	5,863
Christiansand, Norway	—	175	75	Pontevedra, Portugal	—	—	Bristol, England	—	—	525	
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	141	284	Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	5	—	Christiania, Norway	—	3,765	600
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	227	69	Port Alegre, Brazil	—	93	86	Colon, Panama	—	47	512
Colon, Panama	34	1,262	1,255	Port au Prince, West Indies	—	72	42	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,350	4,625
Conakry, Africa	—	5	20	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	4	—	Cork, Ireland	—	—	75
Constantinople, Turkey	236	7,820	135	Port Carrillo, Venezuela	—	60	12	Dublin, Ireland	—	330	845
Cook, New Zealand	—	—	50	Port de Paix, Haiti	—	8	5	Dundalk, France	—	—	350
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,001	300	Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	55	—	Genoa, Italy	—	3,735	802
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	121	223	Port Limon, Costa Rica	4	330	267	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,630	2,300
Cork, Ireland	—	260	30	Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	35,341	25,802	
Cristobal, Panama	—	123	18	Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	863	283	Havana, Cuba	75	5,067	3,038
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	33	116	Port of Spain, West Indies	—	10	13	Havre, France	—	4,932	12,546
Dakar, W. Africa	—	20	—	Port Said, Egypt	—	132	105	Hull, England	—	—	135
Danzig, Germany	1,475	2,233	—	Progress, Mexico	—	313	21	Liverpool, England	200	19,098	15,723
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	75	—	Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	2,200	618	London, England	—	14,760	15,825
Delagon Bay, East Africa	—	184	131	Puerto Rico, San Domingo	—	2,097	—	Manchester, England	—	1,830	1,149
Demerara, British Guiana	56	2,248	1,717	Riga, Russia	—	—	Marseilles, France	—	18,960	21,200	
Dominica, West Indies	—	24	—	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	76	—	Naples, Italy	—	50	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	125	180	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	47	7,651	9,638	Newcastle, England	—	200	131
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,400	2,640	Rio Grande, Argentina	—	382	119	Port Barrios, Central America	—	83,690	104,806
Dundee, Scotland	100	—	—	Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	39,044	23,472	Portsmouth, England	—	—	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37	Rotterdam, Holland	—	9	60	Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	—
Dunkirk, France	—	2,335	150	S. Croix, West India	—	125	48	Swansea, Wales	—	—	50
East London, Cape Colony	—	—	44	St. Kitts, West Indies	73	278	295	Tampico, Mexico	—	913	250
Fiume, Austria	—	59	—	St. Lucia, West Indies	—	194	—	Trieste, Austria	125	1,575	200
Fort de France, West Indies	321	1,329	—	St. Martins, West Indies	—	101	—	Tripoli, Africa	—	1,733	—
Fredericksdal, Norway	—	53	—	St. Thomas, West Indies	—	12	8	Venice, Italy	—	500	300
Fremantle, Australia	—	23	—	Salonica, Turkey	—	1,003	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,713	493
Galatz, Roumania	3,061	2,875	—	Samana, San Domingo	—	10	31	Totals	400	222,621	233,639
Genoa, Italy	80	13,097	13,377	Sanchez, San Domingo	—	730	427	From Galveston.			
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	252	334	San Jose, Costa Rica	—	2,261	2,719	Antwerp, Belgium	—	750	100
Gibara, Cuba	—	20	11	Santiago, Cuba	15	296	1,542	Bremen, Germany	—	—	400
Gibraltar, Spain	—	250	3,930	Santos, Brazil	—	1,657	4,873	Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	12,918	4,057	—	Savannia, Colombia	—	18	—	Glasgow, Scotland	—	600	800
Gonvalves, Haiti	—	7	—	Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	10	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	8,116
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	590	1,400	Shanghai, China	—	—	Havana, Cuba	—	—	436	
Granada, Spain	—	—	37	Sierra Leone, Africa	—	313	—	Liverpool, England	—	—	1,000
Grenada, West Indies	—	72	17	Smyrna, Turkey	—	—	London, England	—	1,020	500	
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	3,950	3,597	Southampton, England	—	1,600	1,224	Marseilles, France	—	1,100	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	28	—	Stavanger, Norway	—	440	170	Reval, Russia	—	—	400
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	—	Stockholm, Sweden	—	2,874	6,104	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	15,786	49,912
Hamburg, Germany	9,700	2,625	—	Tebribzon, Armenia	—	324	80	Tampico, Mexico	—	60	—
Havana, Cuba	1,090	5,427	—	Trieste, Austria	—	6,845	2,216	Vera Cruz	—	10,067	9,988
Havre, France	29,724	16,927	—	Trinidad, Island of	9	594	555	Totals	—	30,388	71,747
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	—	Tunis, Algeria	—	75	350	From Baltimore.			
Hull, England	—	200	125	Valetta, Maltese Island	—	641	125	Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	719
Inagua, West Indies	—	18	—	Valparaiso, Chile	20	853	7,785	Bremen, Germany	—	300	500
Jamaica, West Indies	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Kalmar, Sweden	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston, West Indies	5	6,929	2,328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kustendil, Roumania	—	935	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lagos, Portugal	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	468	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Union, Salvador	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leghorn, Italy	349	2,182	3,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leith, Scotland	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool, England	—	6,993	2,077	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loanda, W. Africa	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London, England	—	11,458	5,832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lorenzo Marques, E. Africa	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maceio, Brazil	—	—	434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras, India	—	960	1,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	360	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta, Island of	—	8,810	2,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester, England	—	3,488	3,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	29	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	23	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maranhao, Brazil	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marseilles, France	1,249	143,792	49,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinique, West Indies	814	3,358	11,588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massawa, Arabia	—	188	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matanzas, West Indies	—	5	604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	638	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Messina, Sicily	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mollendo, Peru	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	138	5,047	5,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL

FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Disc Hullers, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

SEND NOW for SPECIAL INFORMATION and CATALOGUES

THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

Established 1878

Copenhagen, Denmark	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	275	350
Hamburg, Germany	575	3,140
Havre, France	1,730	1,147
Liverpool, England	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland	3,630	5,458
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50
Totals	7,110	11,014

From Philadelphia.

Christiansia, Norway	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	300	475
Hamburg, Germany	730	612
Liverpool, England	51	—
Totals	1,081	1,162

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	27	52
Antwerp, Belgium	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	120
Bergen, Norway	268	117
Bremen, Germany	322	9,405
Christiansia, Norway	2,321	3,962
Christiansand, Norway	104	105
Copenhagen, Denmark	266	—
Drontheim, Norway	106	32
Genoa, Italy	735	323
Gothenberg, Sweden	1,271	5,534
Hamburg, Germany	4,481	7,062
Havre, France	10,323	3,133
Kalmar, Sweden	59	—
Liverpool, England	525	—
Malmö, Sweden	323	648
Rotterdam, Holland	36,446	55,187
Stavanger, Norway	253	581
Stettin, Germany	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden	107	54
Tonsberg, Norway	163	105
Trieste, Austria	450	106
Venice, Italy	374	423
Totals	58,904	87,056

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	450
Liverpool, England	100	3,090
London, England	25	56
Rotterdam, Holland	137	200
Totals	262	3,796

From All Other Ports.

Canada	20,213	16,599
Glasgow, Scotland	—	900
Hamburg, Germany	—	200
Mexico	2,275	2,402
Totals	2,275	22,615

Recapitulation.

From New York	3,040	431,232	254,288
From New Orleans	400	222,621	233,639
From Galveston	—	30,383	71,747
From Baltimore	—	7,110	11,914
From Philadelphia	—	1,081	1,162
From Savannah	—	58,904	87,056
From Newport News	—	262	3,796
From all other ports	2,275	22,615	17,099
Totals	5,715	774,208	680,701

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil since September 1, 1908, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	Bbls.
Gibara, Cuba	7
Havana, Cuba	11
Melbourne, Australia	29
Vera Cruz, Mexico	44
Total	91

GEORGIA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The Georgia State Cottonseed Crushers' Association has arranged to make an exhibit of cottonseed products at the Georgia state fair, to be held at Atlanta in October. The value of these fair exhibits in acquainting consumers with the merits of cottonseed products has already been strikingly demonstrated in Texas and elsewhere, and good results are expected to follow the Georgia exhibition. The expenses of this exhibit will be met by personal contributions of association members. Subscriptions should be sent at once to Fielding Wallace, secretary, Augusta, Ga.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

NEW COTTON OIL RULES APPROVED.

The revised rules for trading in cottonseed products on the New York Produce Exchange, which were announced in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, were this week approved by the trade at meetings held on the floor of the Exchange. It only remains for the board of managers of the Exchange to formally approve these rules before they go into effect. This will occur soon, and the rules will be in effect some time this month. The changes, as set forth last week, include the new method of trading in oil by the pound instead of the gallon; the adoption of the Inter-State Association's 1908 rules for grading cake and meal; giving authority to secure two competent chemists and refiners to be attached to the cottonseed oil inspection; to have three regular substitutes appointed to serve on the cottonseed oil committee; to have quotations daily for spot prime yellow oil on the last call posted on the New York market; a method to have deliveries on contracts at the end of each month made satisfactory, and changing the standard average of barrels from 53 gallons, equal to 397½ pounds, to one of 400 pounds.

GET AT OIL IN SEED, MEAL, ETC.

No innovation in operating methods in the cottonseed oil industry in years has created such a general interest as the new method for the determination of oil in the meats, meal and hulls devised by Prof. Chas. H. Herty, of the University of North Carolina. Prof. Herty's paper making public the details of his method for the first time was published in The National Provisioner of June 13, and was read by practically every wideawake miller in the South.

Such a method was a boon to every crusher,

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Henry J. Parrish, Gayoso Oil Works, Memphis, Tenn.
Vice-President, Aaron D. Allen, Little Rock Oil Mill, Little Rock, Ark.

Secretary and Treasurer, Major Robert Gibson, son, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

President, John B. Alford, Shawnee, Okla.
First Vice-President, M. B. Wilson, Lockhart, Texas.

Secretary and Treasurer, B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Texas.
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. B. Nusum, Tuscaloosa.
Vice-President, E. Ashcraft, Florence.
Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. Jernagan, Opelika.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, W. H. McKenzie, Montesuma.
Vice-President, R. S. Patillo, Macon.
Secretary, Fielding Wallace, Augusta.
Treasurer, Thomas Eggleston, Atlanta.

LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. C. Hamilton, Capital City Oil Co., Baton Rouge, La.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. R. Chamberlain, Raleigh.
Secretary, Paisley Boney, Goldsboro.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. J. Lawton, Hartsville.
Vice-President, H. L. Todd, Clinton.
Secretary and Treasurer, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. L. Hefflin, Galveston.
Vice-President, J. S. LeClercq, Paris.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.
Secretary, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas.

particularly the small mill which could not afford to have a chemist constantly at hand. Prof. Herty's method enabled the mill superintendent to determine for himself the amount of oil in the seed he was working, and to keep a constant check on the efficiency of his machinery in extracting oil from meats, meal and hulls. It increased the oil yield as well as the efficiency of the mill in general. There was an immediate demand from the crushers for a chance to try the method.

Through the instrumentality of The National Provisioner the manufacture of the simple but necessary apparatus for carrying out Prof. Herty's method was begun at once, with the result that dozens of mills are already supplied with it. The manufacturers report that as a result of the publicity given the process by The National Provisioner they have been flooded with orders, and it appears that almost the entire trade is demanding apparatus from them. They have issued a reprint of Prof. Herty's paper in pamphlet form as an extract from The National Provisioner, together with sketches showing the apparatus necessary and a price list of the different parts and materials.

In the meantime Prof. Herty has published his book on the subject, giving complete information concerning the process, and tables necessary for use in computing results. This book of tables and instructions sells for \$2, and may be obtained upon application to The National Provisioner, New York, or to the author himself.

TO EDUCATE OIL MILL MEN.

At its recent annual convention the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States adopted measures for the systematizing of the plan of examinations conducted by the association in admitting mill superintendents to membership. In this connection the plan not only contemplates the proper examining and grading of members, but also the general educational advancement of the entire membership.

John B. Alford, of Shawnee, Okla., president of the association, has appointed the educational board provided for. It consists of past presidents C. N. Thatcher, of Wills Point, Tex., and M. W. Faherty, of Memphis, Tenn., and Walter Leonard, of Ada, Okla. This board will draw up a list of questions which applicants for membership must answer, and will conduct the general educational work of the association.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Proposed for membership: Thomas G. Ready (stocks and grain); Wm. A. Salzmann (steamships); Arnold Robinson (freights); Richard C. Jacobs (stocks). Memberships about \$375.

Visitors: V. Scharling, Copenhagen; J. A. Brownell, London; H. L. Edwards, Dallas, Tex.; H. J. Difffenburgh, Kansas City; C. R. Cole, Henry Osborn, Chicago; O. N. Howland, Boston.

The Exchange will be closed to-day (Saturday) over the Labor Holiday.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers

AND DEALERS IN

Cotton Seed Products

32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The receipts of cattle are running large again this week, and in consequence the packers are making more hides. The packers feel that they are in a good position, as branded hides, which are in most supply, are in best demand, and native hides, which move slowly, are of small slaughter at present. The sales so far this week consisting mostly of branded hides which have been previously reported amount to about 50,000. Native steers still rule quiet but are steady at 15c. No further trading is reported in Texas steers, and these are steady at 15½c. for heavy, 14c. for lights and 12c. for extremes. Butt brands are considered steady at 14¼c., but there have been no recent sales of account. Colorados are unchanged at 14c. and a big packer has effected a sale of 3,000 of these at this price. Branded cows also rule unchanged at 12c., as per good sized sales noted yesterday. Native cows are quiet and easy. One packer reports selling a line of light cows at 13½c., but as these hides are said to be for the packer's own tannery at Sheboygan the transaction is not considered as having any bearing on the market, and buyers consider light cows not quotable over 13@13½c. at the most. Heavy cows rule nominal at 13½c. in the absence of sales. All short-haired native bulls are held at 11@11½c. nominally.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to rule fairly steady and more sales are being made on the present basis of prices than was the case awhile ago when the market was higher. Buffs are still quotable at a range of 10¾@11c. for all short-haired lots, and sales are being made at both prices according to percentage of seconds and the individual feelings of buyers and sellers on the market. One sale of two or three cars of buffs is reported at 10¾c., and some buyers are still operating at 11c. for good lots of buffs that do not run over 25 per cent. seconds. One buyer who was bidding 11c. for all No. 1 buffs and failing to get any took 5,000 45@60-lb. buffs at 11c., including 25 per cent. seconds at 10c., and is still in the market at these prices for similar lots. Heavy cows are steady with usual selections quotable at 11@11½c. and not offered under

the outside figure and for special selections 11½c. is asked. Good lots of extremes continue quotable at 11½@12c. Heavy steers are easy and most lots of ordinary hides are not quotable over 12½c., though better lots are held at 12½c. Heavy bulls are quiet, and though most held at 8¾c. and 7¾c. prices are not considered quotable over 8½c. and 7½c.

HORSEHIDES.—The market continues to show a firmer tone. Cities are quoted at a range of \$3.30@3.50 and countries at \$3.20@3.30.

CALFSKINS.—The market rules steady, although some lots of packer skins that have been held too high are obtainable at less. Some packers are offering to sell at 16½c. flat who were previously holding at 17c. Best Chicago cities out of first new salt are strong at 16c., but ordinary quality and condition skins are offered at 15½c. Outside cities rule at 15½@15½c., and countries are steady at 14½@15c. Some choice lots of countries are held at 15½c. Kips are selling at a range of 12½@12½c. for short-haired and some are held at 13c.

SHEEPSKINS.—One packer sold his East St. Louis lambs at 85c., and these included a fair per centage of Kentucky and Tennessee skins. Another is offering Chicago shearlings at 75c. and lambs at 80c., while other packers want 5c. more for all late take-off stock. The country market is steady at 30@55c. for shearlings and 40@65c. for lambs.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues weak and at the decline of ½c. a fair amount of business has been done. Some importers, however, have refused as yet to sell at this reduction. Sales include about 3,000 Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 20c., 2,000 Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 19½c. for mountains and 19c. for Santa Marthas and about 1,400 Central Americans at 20c. The arrival of about 12,000 hides noted yesterday which came on the SS. "Maracaibo" were mostly Orinocos that were shipped out of the port of La Guayra. The cargo consisted of 8,755 Orinocos and 3,263 Maracaibos, Puerto Cabellos, etc. River Plata advises quote a firmer market there with cabled offerings of Buenos Ayres at 18½@18½c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further business has been reported here, and packers continue to offer September native steers at 15½c. and butt brands and Colorados at 14c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides still rules rather easy, and sales of steers have been made at lower prices. Dealers who sold heavy steers as noted yesterday at 12½c. sold another car to-day at 12½c. selected. Best bids on heavy bulls are 8½c. and 7½c. with last sales here at ¼c. more. Some car lots of New York State cows are reported sold at 10½c. selected. Calfskins are unchanged, with no further business reported in New York cities. Good outside city skins are quoted at \$1.30@1.35, \$1.65@1.70 and \$1.85@1.90. Countries sell at various prices, according to lots and range, at \$1.20@1.30, \$1.50@1.60 and \$1.70@1.80.

Boston.

Views differ on the market. Some brokers call the market easier and others steadier. Two cars Ohio buffs sold 11c. Some tanners

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with Retsof usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

only bid 10½c., but have secured nothing as yet unless lots containing long-haired hides. Southerns are easy and 8½c. is about the best bid here for regular ordinary country lots.

NATIONAL TANNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Following the example of the packinghouse trade, which went for years without a national organization, but now has one of the most successful in the country, the tanning interests of the country got together at the shoe and leather market fair at Chicago last week and formed a national organization. It is known as the National Association of Tanners, and has elected the following officers and directors, the names giving an idea of the standing of the membership:

President, Frederick Vogel, Jr., of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, Milwaukee.

Treasurer, J. D. Neilson, of the American Oak Leather Company.

General secretary, John E. Wilder, of Wilder & Company, Chicago.

Vice presidents, James E. Mooney, Cincinnati, O.; James Smith, Newark, N. J.; J. D. Callery, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Deford, Baltimore, Md.; H. B. Endicott, Endicott, N. Y.; Albert F. Gallun, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Hoffman, Wheeling, W. Va.; Herbert Kullman, Benicia, Cal.; Chas. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvey G. Ruhe, Boston, Mass.; Jacob Mosser, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Field, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry Kron, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Norman Rees, New York, N. Y.; J. C. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.; Bona Allen, Buford, Ga.; Chas. S. Weisse, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; John C. Cappon, Holland, Mich.; J. C. Hegewald, Louisville, Ky.; H. H. Bechtel, of the American Oak Leather Company; August Vogel, of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. L. Roenitz, of the American Hide and Leather Company; Wm. A. Mooney, of W. W. Mooney & Sons, Columbus, Ind.; Chas. A. Schieren, of Chas. A. Schieren & Company, New York; A. Augustus Healy, of United States Leather Company, New York; Albert Trostel, of Albert Trostel & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. E. Wilder, of Wilder & Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. E. McVitty, of Leas & McVitty, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elisha Cobb, of Beggs & Cobb, Boston, Mass.; Nathan Allen, of N. R. Allen & Sons, Kenosha, Wis.; H. N. Hill, of the Cleveland Tanning Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The executive committee will meet in Chicago about September 16 to perfect further plans and outline the work to be taken up by the association.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER LOSSES.

The financial report of the American Hide & Leather Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, indicates that trading profits amounted to \$893,815, a decrease of \$257,233 when compared with the previous year. After deducting charges for replacements, interest on bonds and sinking appropriations there is a deficit of \$13,438, an increase of \$283,774 in deficit. The company now has a total surplus of \$1,468,900.

Chicago Section

Mabel feels some better this week.

This is a dandy season for cholera morbus and politics.

Baseball is still an occasional subject of conversation around the Yards.

That seven-cent hog didn't last long after George Pratt got back into the game.

Dead men may have to be broken of the habit of voting at the Chicago primaries.

Those White Sox certainly can travel when they once get the rheumatiz out of their joints.

It is not the Cubs fault if all New York, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, is not properly chastened.

Daily newspapers still continue to publish the "exclusive" news of the packing trade. Special via the "dope" route.

If the mere voter is to pay the campaign expenses hereafter he will be likely to insist on a superior kind of politics.

Actions of everybody connected with the Hains shooting case give color to the ancient rumor that all men are liars.

Sometimes the learned presidential candidates talk on one subject, sometimes on another, and at other times they just talk.

Going to be a crowd at the packers' convention in October. "Standing Room Only" sign is out at the Grand Pacific Hotel already.

See that Hill Bearst's candidate for governor up in Vermont didn't get as many votes as the Prohibition nominee. Let's demand a recount!

An Indiana farmer was stung by a bee, went crazy and died. Knew something terrible would happen as a result of that prohibition wave.

SKEWERS
For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to:
HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Thomore Mfg. Co.
12 & 14 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
W. B. THOMAS, President

Jack Knife Ben is back from a trip to Europe, where he hobnobbed with all the crowned heads just like any other Packingtown celebrity.

Cattle receipts at six centers for the past eight months were 800,000 less than for the same period a year ago. Don't look much like cheap beef yet, does it?

George Pratt, Armour's head hog buyer, returned this week from a vacation in Maine. First thing he met was a 7-cent hog; they say it was a put-up job to give George a warm reception.

Oscar J. Frances, livestock buyer for Morris & Company, returned this week from a summer abroad. He reports South American beef competition with American beef in the British market to be on the increase.

The American Casing Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, to manufacture sausage casings and butchers' supplies. The incorporators are: R. W. Dunn, G. J. Monahan and C. R. Shulthies.

If the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals are sensitive they will not have the remarks of the Attorney-General of the United States framed and hung on their courtroom walls. However, they can't blame Bony; he had to say something.

William Calder was gored to death after a terrific struggle with a shorthorn bull in a freight car in Libertyville. The bull is owned by Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Company, and was destined for a county fair. Calder accompanied the animal in the car. The bull broke from his leash and attacked Calder.

Ferdinand Pinney Earle, inventor of the 1908 model of soul-mate, is said to be "scouring the country" in search of his vanished affinity, whom he walloped joyously and for which offense he was sent to jail. If the country were only to return the compliment and scour Earl's moral scutcheon all would be serene.

"We have arrived at the place," say W. P. Anderson & Co. in their weekly letter, "where it seems that nearly every man in Germany who is interested in the lard supplies for this fall and winter is a bear on American lard, but he wants to buy some. Fully one-tenth of Chicago lard stocks were sold last week and we look for a very large trade and a consequential decrease in our stocks. The market has a good tone and will work gradually higher. The people in the trade who help to shape the prices are conservatively friendly to lard."

AFTER THE DIRTY DAIRIES.

Plans to make wholesale arrests among milk dealers of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana for violating the United States laws, coupled with preparations for a general inspection of cattle used for slaughtering purposes, independent of the local inspection, presages a busy month for inspectors sent to Chicago by the government authorities at Washington to conduct a special inspection of food products here.

Complaints that the milk inspection in the northern district of Illinois, which embraces also a part of Indiana and Wisconsin, was not as rigid as it might be, compelled the higher authorities at Washington to make a secret investigation, the result of which, while it will not be known for several weeks, is said to comprehend the prosecution of probably 500 milk dealers, large and small, and probably an upheaval in the Chicago government laboratory.

The special inspector assigned in charge of the secret inquiry refuses to deny that he was preparing complaints against a number of milk dealers in the three States embraced in the inquiry. Nor would he deny that a general inspection of cattle outside of packing-house inspection was planned. He admitted having spent several days taking samples of milk sent to Chicago dealers and also of milk sold by Chicago dealers themselves. He declared that in a number of cases the milk shipped into Chicago was of a quality inferior to that required by law and that naturally the offenders might have to face prosecution in court.—Live Stock World.

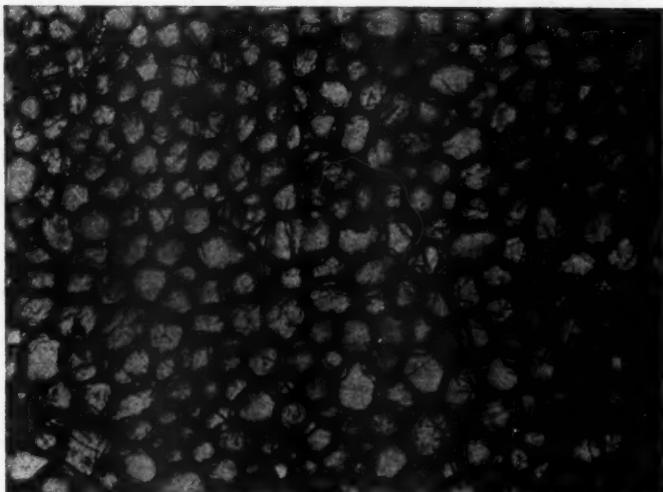
Watch page 48 for bargains.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.
Commission Merchants
GRAINS and PROVISIONS
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We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements
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PUT NONPAREIL CORKBOARD Under the Microscope



The structure of corkboard is CELULAR, not FIBROUS or POROUS. In other words, it consists of myriads of minute sealed air spaces impervious to air and moisture. These sealed air cells not only account for its LOW HEAT CONDUCTIVITY but render it NON-ABSORBENT of MOISTURE.

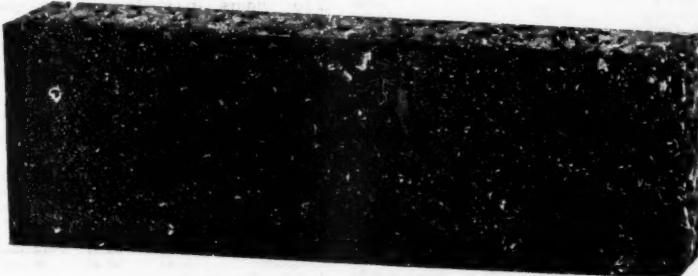
In this respect, CORKBOARD HAS ABSOLUTELY NO COMPETITOR. All other materials used commercially for insulating purposes not only absorb moisture but literally suck it in from the surrounding atmosphere, as they are in every instance of FIBROUS STRUCTURE and hence, possess marked capillarity.

This quality of cheap, inferior insulating materials insures progressive deterioration with accompanying rot and mold. To these disadvantages are added in the case of animal substances, such as hair felt, the generation of offensive odors.

THE OPPOSITE IS TRUE OF CORKBOARD INSULATION.

Its structure prevents it from absorbing moisture. Rot and mold are foreign to it, while it is absolutely free from offensive odors under any and all conditions.

Its efficiency as a thermal insulator remains a constant factor, as once erected properly it will last as long as the building itself.



Its First Cost is the Only Cost.

Let us tell you more about Corkboard Insulation which has been installed in hundreds of plants throughout North America in recent years.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Insulation Department

PITTSBURGH, - - - Pa.

Branch Offices and Agencies:

Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Montreal, San Francisco, London

New York City:

NONPAREIL CORK WORKS,
Fulton Bldg., 50 Church St.

Seattle:

D. E. FRYER & COMPANY,
305 Lumber Exchange Bldg.

Philadelphia:

JOHN R. LIVEZEY,
1933 Market St.

New Orleans:

H. T. STEFFEE CO., Ltd.
615 Baronne St.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 24	31,153	2,681	25,981	27,230
Tuesday, August 25	7,113	1,382	10,170	23,984
Wednesday, August 26	15,542	1,937	21,991	30,571
Thursday, August 27	6,175	939	12,577	12,167
Friday, August 28	2,267	336	9,262	3,941
Saturday, August 29	426	339	4,273	2,186
Total last week	62,706	7,614	84,234	100,050
Previous week	52,459	7,749	95,228	91,002
Cor. week 1907	58,516	8,643	121,041	102,906
Cor. week 1906	65,750	8,701	128,004	105,487

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 24	6,789	294	5,826	4,591
Tuesday, August 25	4,242	340	2,220	7,238
Wednesday, August 26	5,521	156	3,242	6,287
Thursday, August 27	5,372	184	4,579	7,896
Friday, August 28	1,704	253	2,470	941
Saturday, August 29	217	7	1,130	146
Total last week	23,935	1,230	19,476	27,000
Previous week	19,057	610	21,412	15,815
Cor. week 1907	23,732	849	29,904	36,628
Cor. week 1906	20,780	1,122	26,365	35,909

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date	1,860,336	305,402	5,405,702	2,417,478
Year ago	2,061,370	314,547	4,902,468	2,554,006

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending August 29	331,000
Week previous	325,000
Year ago	407,000
Two years ago	382,000
Year to date	16,688,000
Same period, 1907	16,992,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week August 29, 1908	178,800	231,100	204,900
Week ago	170,800	255,900	200,800
Year ago	191,000	29,300	216,500
Two years ago	189,500	281,500	221,800

Total year to date 4,880,000 13,340,000 5,278,000

Same period, 1907 5,624,000 12,697,000 5,589,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 29:	
Armour & Co.	17,000
Swift & Company	15,000
S. & S. Co.	11,000
Morris & Co.	5,400
Anglo-American	4,000
Boyd & Lanham	2,000
Hammond	3,800
Western P. Co.	4,900
Boore & Co.	1,800
Roberts & Oake	6,900
Other packers	
Total	73,800
Week ago	78,800
Year ago	98,300
Two years ago	104,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Aug. 29, 1908	\$6.15	\$6.40	\$4.00	\$5.85
Previous week	6.05	6.58	4.15	6.00
Year ago	6.10	6.03	5.15	6.60
Two years ago	5.60	6.08	5.20	7.20
Three years ago	5.30	6.04	5.10	7.20

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.	\$6.75 @ 7.50
Fair to good steers.	6.00 @ 6.75
Inferior to plain steers.	5.00 @ 6.00
Plain to fancy yearlings.	4.00 @ 5.50
Plain to fancy cows.	4.50 @ 7.50
Plain to fancy heifers.	3.50 @ 5.00
Common to good stockers.	4.25 @ 6.25
Common to good feeders.	2.50 @ 4.25
Good cutting and beef cows.	3.50 @ 4.75
Canners	1.75 @ 2.50
Bulls, good to choice.	3.50 @ 4.50
Bologna bulls	2.75 @ 3.00
Heavy calves	2.75 @ 4.75
Calves, good to choice	5.50 @ 7.50

HOGS.

Heavy packers, 275 lbs. and up.	\$6.40 @ 6.65
Mixed butchers and barrows, 300 lbs. and up.	6.00 @ 6.80
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 250 lbs.	6.80 @ 7.05
Good to choice barrow butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.	6.80 @ 7.00
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 150 lbs.	6.65 @ 6.95
Throw-outs, all weights	2.75 @ 6.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under	4.25 @ 5.75
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.	3.75 @ 6.00

SHEEP.

Plain to fancy ewes.	\$3.75 @ 4.15
Native lambs	5.25 @ 6.25
Fair to fancy wethers	4.00 @ 4.50
Bucks and stags	3.50 @ 4.50
Range lambs	5.75 @ 6.00
Native yearlings	4.50 @ 4.75
Range yearlings	4.50 @ 4.65
Range ewes	3.50 @ 4.10
Range wethers	3.75 @ 4.35
Feeding lambs	5.00 @ 5.60
Feeding wethers	3.75 @ 4.15

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	\$14.47 1/2	\$14.47 1/2	\$14.00	\$14.10
October	14.55	14.57 1/2	14.10	14.20
January	15.57 1/2	15.57 1/2	15.30	15.37 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.15	9.17 1/2	9.10	9.12 1/2
October	9.27 1/2	9.27 1/2	9.15	9.20
January	9.10	9.10	9.02 1/2	9.02 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.55
October	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.65
January	8.02 1/2	8.05	8.00	8.02 1/2

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	14.65	14.75	14.62 1/2	14.72 1/2
October	14.85	14.95	14.70	14.70
January	16.20	16.25	16.12 1/2	16.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	0.50	0.50	0.47 1/2	0.47 1/2
October	0.52	0.57 1/2	0.52 1/2	0.52 1/2
January	0.45	0.45	0.42 1/2	0.42 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.05	8.00	8.95	8.95
October	9.02 1/2	9.03	9.02 1/2	9.02 1/2
January	8.40	8.40	8.37 1/2	8.37 1/2

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	14.62 1/2	14.85	14.62 1/2	14.85
October	14.75	15.00	14.75	14.90
January	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.42 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	0.57	0.67 1/2	0.52 1/2	0.65
October	0.57	0.70	0.57 1/2	0.70
January	0.47 1/2	0.52 1/2	0.47 1/2	0.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.00	9.12 1/2	9.00	9.10
October	9.05	9.20	9.05	9.17 1/2
January	8.47 1/2	8.52 1/2	8.47 1/2	8.47 1/2

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	14.65	14.95	14.80	14.80
October	15.00	15.00	14.85	14.85
January	16.47	16.50	16.45	16.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.65
October	0.72	0.72	0.65	0.67
January	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.15
October	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.22
January	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.82

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	14.77	14.77	14.55	14.67
October	14.85	14.87	14.57	14.72
January	16.47	16.47	16.22	16.32
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.65
October	0.72	0.72	0.65	0.67
January	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.15
October	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.22
January	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.82

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers .....	.10	@11
Native steers, medium .....	.9	@10
Heifers, good .....	.10	@10½
Cows .....	.7	@8
Hind Quarters, choice .....	.13½	
Fore Quarters, choice .....	.8½	

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	4½	@ 5½
Steer Chucks	6½	@ 7
Boneless Chucks	5	
Medium Plates	5	
Steel Plates	6	
Cow Rounds	7	@ 8
Steer Rounds	9	
Cow Loins, Medium	12½	
Steer Loins, Heavy	15½	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18	
Strip Loins	8	
Sirloin Butts	11½	
Shoulder Clods	7½	
Roll	11	
Bump Butts	10½	
Trimming	4	
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11½	
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6	
Steer Ribs, Light	13½	
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17½	
Loin Ends, steer, native	12	
Loin Ends, cow	10	
Hanging Tenderloins	5	
Flank Steak	11	
Hind Shanks	8	

Beef Offal.

Livers	3½	@ 4
Hearts	4	
Tongues	12	
Sweetbreads	17	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5	
Fresh Tripe, plain	2½	
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4½	
Brains	4	@ 4½
Kidneys, each	5	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7½	
Light Carcass	8	
Good Carcass	11½	
Good Saddles	13	
Medium Racks	8½	
Good Racks	9	

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4	@ 4½
Sweetbreads	40	
Plucks	25	@ 27
Heads, each	12	

Lambs.

Medium Caul	8½	
Good Caul	10	
Round Dressed Lambs	12	
Saddles Caul	11	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13	
Caul Lamb Racks	8½	
R. D. Lamb Racks	9	
Lamb Fries, per pair	7	
Lamb Tongues, each	3	
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8½	
Good Sheep	9½	
Medium Saddles	10	
Good Saddles	10½	
Medium Racks	8	
Good Racks	8½	
Mutton Legs	10½	
Mutton Stew	6	
Mutton Loins	11	
Sheep Tongues, each	3	
Sheep Heads, each	8	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9½	@ 10
Pork Loins	12½	
Leaf Lard	10%	
Tenderloins	23	
Spare Ribs	6½	
Butts	10½	
Hocks	5	
Trimming	7	
Tails	4½	
Snouts	3	
Pigs' Feet	5	
Pigs' Heads	2	
Blade Bones	8½	
Meat	5	
Hog Plucks	4½	
Neck Bones	4	
Skinned Shoulders	8½	
Pork Hearts	8	
Pork Kidneys	8	
Pork Tongues	7½	
Slip Bones	8½	
Tail Bones	4	
Brains	4	
Backfat	3	
Hams	13	
Calas	7½	
Bellies	11	
Shoulders	8½	

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7	
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6½	
Choice Bologna	7½	
Viennas	9	

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Frankfurters.

Blood, Liver and Headcheese.

Tongue.

White Tongue.

Minced Sausage.

Prepared Sausage.

New England Sausage.

Compressed Luncheon Sausage.

Special Compressed Ham.

Berliner Sausage.

Boneless Sausage.

Oxford Sausage.

Polish Sausage.

Garlic Sausage.

Smoked Sausage.

Farm Sausage.

Pork Sausage, bulk or link.

Pork Sausage, short link.

Special Prepared Sausage.

Boneless Pigs' Feet.

Hams, Bologna.

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.

German Salami, Medium Dry.

Holsteiner.

Mettwurst, New.

Farmer.

Italian Salami, New.

Monarque Cervelat.

Summer Sausage.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.

Smoked Sausage, 2-20.

Bologna, 1-50.

Bologna, 2-20.

Frankfurt, 1-50.

Frankfurt, 2-20.

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.

Smoked Sausage, 2-20.

Round Sausage, 1-50.

Round Sausage, 2-20.

Round Sausage, 1-50.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.

The receipts of cattle have been fully equal to the demand so far this week, and while prices on good to choice grades showed some advance on Monday, since then the market has been slow and prices have declined 10@15c. all along the line. To-day the receipts are 24,000. There was some inquiry early for choice and prime cattle, also choice yearlings, and they sold at strong prices. Later on the demand weakened and all grades sold lower. Prices to-day will average 10@15c. lower than Monday.

Western range cattle continue to come quite freely. Good strong weight native Westerns selling steady; 18 head of prime Montanas averaging 1,471 lbs., sold on Monday at \$6.50, the highest point yet reached this season for rangers. Range cattle selling from \$5.25 and above ruled steady to-day, with the commoner grades and Dakota-Texas selling 10@15c. lower. Prime range cows and heifers still continue to sell at high prices, and a long string consisting of 161 head of 1,068-lb. heifers sold on Monday at \$5.25.

In sympathy with the dull markets on the lower grades of Western range cattle, the market on butcher stock this week has been slow, and prices have declined 15@20c. per cwt. This applies to all classes excepting choice butcher cows and heifers, which continue to sell at about steady prices. Bulls weak to 10c. lower. Veal calves in strong demand this week, and prices are 25@50c. higher than one week ago, good vealers selling mostly at \$7.75 @8.00.

The supply of stockers and feeders has been heavy this week, there being but very few good ones among the offerings.

The hog market shows considerable change since one week ago, prices advancing sharply the latter half of last week and on Monday, when hogs sold at \$7.10 for tops, showing an advance of 30c. per cwt. on prime shipping and butcher weights. Mixed packing and medium grades show still further advance, prices on those kinds advancing more each day than on the prime hogs. The range in prices is again growing narrower, grassy hogs and medium and mixed grades advancing from 30@50c. since one week ago. Provisions show considerable strength; all hog products are advancing, and prospects look favorable for a steady to stronger market on hogs the balance of this week. The receipts to-day are 20,000, the market 5c. lower on good hogs, and steady to 5c. lower on others; tops, \$7.00; bulk of the good hogs selling at \$6.70@6.90; bulk of the medium and mixed at \$6.50@6.70, with common and grassy kinds at \$6.00@6.50.

Receipts of sheep and lambs show an increase of nearly 31,000 head this week compared with the first three days of last week. The market on sheep has ruled about steady this week, with lambs selling 25@35c. lower, breeding stock 15@25c. lower, and feeders selling steady to strong. As this is the season of year when the receipts of Western range sheep are very heavy, we look for slow markets and somewhat lower prices on all grades as the season advances.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Sept. 4.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 79,200; last week, 74,500; same week last year, 81,200. More good to choice fed steers were included this week, 10@20c. higher; several lots \$7.10@7.50. Grass steers steady to 15c. higher; Kansas grazed Westerns, \$4@4.90; Colorado steers, \$3.40@4.20. Cows, 5@15c. lower; grass cows, \$2.80@3.75. Calves are a quarter higher; top veals, \$7. Thirteen thousand quarantines were included; steers steady at \$3.30@4.65; cows, \$2.75@3.40. Stockers and feeders steady; demand increasing; stockers, \$3@4.25; feeders, \$3.80 @5.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 40,400; last week, 33,900; same week last year, 33,800. Prices uneven, but closing the week strong; top to-day, \$6.90; packers' and butchers' weights, \$6.60@6.90. Quality averages very poor; present prices are 60c. higher than a year ago, but hogs were better then. Average weight for August this year is 191 lbs.; same month last year, 212 lbs.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 37,100; last week, 23,400; same week last year, 28,100. Market is 25c. lower this week, good country demand holding up prices; top lambs on Monday brought \$6, but the limit is now \$5.75; wethers and yearlings, \$3.90@4.35; ewes, \$3.60@4. Bulk of arrivals was from Utah, although Colorado and Arizona also contribute; few natives are coming.

HIDES are steady, green salted, 8@10c.; bulls and stags, 8c.; dry flint butcher, 15@16c.; dry salt, 8@10c.; dry glue, 8c.; sheep pelts, 8@10c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	972	180	303
Armour	7,878	11,448	5,784
Cudahy	5,171	3,913	2,538
Fowler	1,797	—	2,288
Morris	8,917	5,244	4,652
Ruddy	742	—	—
S. & S.	7,010	7,355	3,947
Swift	8,092	7,834	6,062

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Sept. 1.

Cattle receipts have been pretty liberal of late and last week's supply was the heaviest of the year with one exception. August receipts, 93,334 head, were the heaviest for the month since 1904. There has been very little change in the market. Corn fed cattle are fully a quarter higher than ten days ago, but very few corn feds are being marketed. They sell at a range of \$4.25@7.25 with the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefeves at \$5.50@6.50. Western rangers make up the big bulk of the offerings and while prices were lower early in the week the decline was all regained before the close and the feeling was and is still decidedly strong. Poor to prime range beefeves sell at a range of \$3.50@5.50 with fair to good 1,050 to 1,250-pound beefeves largely around \$4.25@4.75. Cows and heifers are selling freely at rather stronger prices than prevailed last week. No corn fed cows are coming, but choice grass heifers sell as high as \$4.25 with nothing of any consequence under \$2.25. Canning and cutting cows are the readiest sellers, the de-

mand being very active. A fair business has been done in stockers and feeders, but prices have been lower and the medium and common grades have shown a tendency to accumulate in the yards. Prices range from \$2.75 to \$4.75, with the bulk of the business at \$3.50 @4.25.

Hogs are not coming as freely as a short time ago and August receipts, 158,202 head, were some 23,000 short of a year ago. They averaged 229 pounds or thirty-one pounds lighter than a year ago, the lightest average since 1895. Prices have advanced several notches under the influence of free buying by both local packers and eastern shippers and the light and butcher weight loads have a shade the best of it in the matter of prices, although the range is not very wide. With 8,900 head on sale to-day the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$6.65, as against \$6.50 last Tuesday and trading was mostly at \$6.40@6.50 as against \$6.32@6.35 a week ago.

Sheep receipts are heavy. August supplies footed up 208,774 head, a new record for the month. Prices have been working lower but the movement of both fat stock and feeders is free and the volume of business large.

Quotations on range or grass sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good lambs, \$5.35@5.50; feeding lambs, \$5.00@5.30; good to choice light yearlings, \$4.25@4.40; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$4.00@4.25; feeding yearlings, \$4.15@4.40; good to choice wethers, \$3.85@4.10; fair to good wethers, \$3.65@3.85; feeding wethers, \$3.50@3.90; good to choice ewes, \$3.60@3.85; fair to good ewes, \$3.25@3.60; feeding ewes, \$2.25@3.25; culs and bucks, \$2.00@2.50.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug 31.

About the only feature in the cattle trade during the past week has been the remarkable scarcity of corn-fed steers. Receipts have been fairly liberal, but have come largely from the ranges. The result has been a stronger turn in the market for cattle from corn-belt sections, while the rangers have been working to a lower level. Good, fat native steers are quoted 10@15c. higher than a week ago, while rangers are that much lower. The outlook for steers appears to favor strong prices for good, fat corn-fed grades, while rangers must fall off slightly if present prices are to be sustained. Medium weight cattle of choice order sold at \$6.95 on the opening market of the week, and the bulk of corn-fed grades at \$5.75@6.60. Light, grassy and half-fat natives are selling at an extreme range of \$4.25@5.50. There is not much change in the market for cows and heifers. Range steers are selling largely at \$3.50@4.35; cows and heifers, \$2.85@3.50 for fat grades, with canners at \$2.00@2.75. Veal calves are selling rather high at about \$4.50@6.50 for fair to choice kinds. Stocker and feeder trade is not large, but is picking up somewhat in volume, and the good kinds are holding rather firm in prices. Good to choice feeders are selling at \$3.50@4.40, and yearlings and calves at \$2.50@3.60.

Buying interests are not proving able to hold the hog market down. Receipts are running disappointingly light and prices have been working up rapidly until to-day finds them on the highest level of the season, and fully 25@35c. higher than on middle days of last week, tops selling at \$6.92½, and bulk

at \$6.70@6.80. Hogs are somewhat better in quality than a short time ago, and there has been a corresponding narrowing down in the range of prices. Pigs are coming quite freely, but are not meeting with any favor on the market and are selling at a range of \$2.00@3.50.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are showing an increase naturally expected at this season. The tendency in prices for killing grades is lower, while feeder qualities are holding firm, demand for the latter being in excess of supplies at the present. Lambs are quoted at \$4.00@5.75; yearlings and wethers at \$3.65@4.40, and ewes at \$3.00@4.00.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 31, 1908.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,073	—	1,801	38,656	10,202
Sixtieth street	2,257	35	3,679	412	1,968
Forty-first street	—	—	—	—	13,078
Lehigh Valley	3,490	—	1,420	5,931	185
Weehawken	586	—	—	70	—
West Shore	2,257	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	54	128	1,771	2,634
Totals	11,703	89	7,028	46,840	28,667
Totals last week	9,539	87	6,900	39,987	26,311

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzchild & S., Ss Minneapolis	332	—	1,000
Schwarzchild & S., Ss Philadelphia	—	—	1,000
Schwarzchild & S., Ss St. Andrew.	339	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss Minneapolis	330	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss St. Andrew.	250	—	—
Morris Beef Company, Ss Oceanic.	—	—	1,850
Morris Beef Company, Ss Celtic.	—	—	1,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss Philadelphia.	—	—	950
Armour & Co., Ss Philadelphia.	—	—	1,000
Swift Beef Company, Ss Oceanic.	—	—	2,150
Miscellaneous, Ss Bermudian.	42	70	—
Total exports	1,293	70	9,450
Total exports last week	620	—	10,100

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 31, 1908.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	1,293	70	9,450
Boston	1,911	1,202	2,590
Baltimore	750	—	—
Philadelphia	637	—	—
Montreal	4,895	—	—
Exports to:			
London	3,203	—	7,950
Liverpool	4,647	1,202	4,090
Glasgow	1,166	—	—
Manchester	425	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	42	70	—
Totals to all ports	9,486	1,272	12,040
Totals to all ports last week	8,251	1,100	12,988

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 29:

CATTLE.

Chicago	88,771
Kansas City	38,227
Omaha	16,299
St. Joseph	11,366
Cudahy	542
Sioux City	2,396
Wichita	283
South St. Paul	4,207
Indianapolis	4,861
New York and Jersey City	10,496
Fort Worth	15,542
Detroit	810

HOGS.

Chicago	64,758
Kansas City	38,364
Omaha	25,354
St. Joseph	36,119
Cudahy	5,401
Sioux City	12,668
Ottumwa	9,265
Cedar Rapids	6,069
Wichita	5,750
South St. Paul	5,359
Indianapolis	27,084
New York and Jersey City	28,067
Fort Worth	6,471
Detroit	5,211

SHEEP.

Chicago	72,900
Kansas City	18,574
Omaha	24,801
St. Joseph	10,642
Cudahy	527
Sioux City	2,500
South St. Paul	2,287
Indianapolis	—
New York and Jersey City	46,770
Fort Worth	234
Detroit	1,987

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 4.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; strong; \$6.30 @7.02½.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; higher; \$6.60 @7.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,000; 10 @15c. higher; \$7 @7.15.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; 5 @10c. higher; \$5.60 @6.90.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 3,600; strong; \$6.40 @6.70.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; strong; \$6.10 @7.30.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$10.07 @10.10; city steam, \$9.62½ @9.75; refined, Continent, \$10.35; South America, \$11; do., kegs, \$12.50; compounds, \$7.50 @7.75.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, September 4.—Beef, extra India mess, 107s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 76s. 3d.; shoulders, 38s.; hams, short clear, 54s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s.; short ribs, 52s.; long clear, 28 @30 lbs., 49s. 6d.; 35 @40 lbs., 48s.; backs, 47s. 6d.; bellies, 54s. 6d. Tallow, 27s. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. Rosin, common, 7s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 49s. Lard, American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 49s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 60s.; do., colored, 61s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 48½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined, loose (Hull), 22s. 1½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6d. Linseed, La Plata (London), August-September, 43s.; Calcutta, 44s. 9d. Linseed oil, 22s. 3d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 3.—The past week shows small relief as to the quality of the cattle arriving at the primary markets, the majority of the arrivals consisting of poor quality grassers, very few natives and but few good corn-fed stock. Prices of oleo oil are still advancing, and are higher to-day than they were last week at this time. The demand is ahead of the supply and promises to continue so for two or three months to come. Neutral lard is still advancing, and is getting closer to oleo oil. Stocks of the article here are exhausted, and the production is restricted on account of the increased domestic demand.

Business in cotton oil is in a very satisfactory shape, Europe having taken round lots during the past week of all grades, especially of butter oils of the new crop.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 3.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15 @20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9 @10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in drums \$1.30, and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.;

electrolytic caustic potash, 88 @92 per cent. at 5½@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 5¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 80c. per gal., and yellow, 95c. @\$1 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@7c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 7 @7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 38½@39c. per gal.; corn oil, 5 @5.10c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheads, 5% @5 7-16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½@6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 12 @12½c. per lb.; house grease, 4½@5c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; bone grease, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5 @5½c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog prices were well sustained for the day. The products markets show firmness at the advance made for the week, helped by the cost of corn.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened quiet and rather firmer. The tone is helped by a further advance in the cotton market. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, September, 36½@37½c.; October, 37 @37½c.; November, 36½@36¾c.; December, 36 @36¾c.; January, 36 @36¾c.; March, 36½ @37½c. Sales 100 bbls. October 37½c.; 100 bbls. December 36½c.

Tallow.

New York city hogsheads offered at 5½c.; no sales. Large trading in special grades to home soapmakers at 6½c. tierces and 5½c. loose, for equal to 700 tierces. The close government inspection of fats has forced the increased make of special grades of tallow, by which the large sales were permitted.

Oleo Stearine.

Steady. Sales for week, 305,000 pounds; 12c. in New York.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	5,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	1,000	100
Omaha	200	5,400	200
St. Louis	200	2,500	—
St. Joseph	300	6,000	1,000
Fort Worth	400	150	—

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

Chicago	27,500	23,000	35,000
Kansas City	20,000	5,000	7,000
Omaha	6,500	3,000	27,000
St. Louis	11,200	6,400	1,800
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	—
Fort Worth	2,000	1,700	—

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

Chicago	7,000	12,000	35,000
Kansas City	23,000	10,000	8,000
Omaha	6,800	8,800	20,000
St. Louis	7,000	9,500	4,500
St. Joseph	3,500	12,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,100	3,000	—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1908.

Chicago	23,500	24,000	37,000
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	6,000
Omaha	8,000	6,000	5,500
St. Louis	6,500	8,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,500	10,000	7,000
Sioux City	1,100	3,500	—

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1908.

Chicago	25,000	12,000	7,000
Kansas City	10,000	4,000	1,000
Omaha	1,400	3,800	—
St. Louis	2,000	5,500	1,800

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

Retail Section

MUSTY COOLERS, NOT CHEMICALS.

Sensational reports were spread in New Orleans that retail butchers in certain localities there were treating meats with chemicals to prevent their spoiling. An investigation by the health authorities resulted in a report from the chief food inspector that no chemicals were being used. He said the trouble was that shop refrigerators in some cases were musty and poorly ventilated, which gave the meats a bad odor, though they were still fit to eat. Fresh air in the ice box is as necessary as anywhere else, and both wholesale coolers and shop refrigerators should be kept well ventilated and cleaned often and thoroughly. This New Orleans case is an illustration of the damaging reports that will be spread as a result of some such carelessness on the part of the butcher.

LEARN DETAILS OF THE BUSINESS.

No detail of a butcher business is so small that it does not pay to learn it thoroughly. The young man of to-day who hopes to have charge of a butcher business of his own, or for someone else in a few years, should never lose sight of the fact that it pays well to learn every detail of the business. Every day some little thing comes up which, though a mere incident and possibly easily passed over without digging down to the bottom of it, should be treated differently by the young men who would make a success of life.

Such a man should never allow these little details to pass him without making himself thoroughly familiar with them, for they are business lessons, and the more of them he absorbs while working for another the fewer of them will be stumbling blocks when it comes time to manage the business himself. For at that time, if he has had the experience, he can give a word or two of instructions and be sure things will be carried out right, and those in his employ will have the more confidence in him, while the opposite effect will be created if he is compelled to admit that he knows nothing about it, and depends upon someone else to dig out the particulars. The effect is even worse if he gives instructions which prove that he is not acquainted with the subject in hand. Get every detail. It belongs with the business.

BUYING SCALES BY WHOLESALE.

The new Grand Central public market at Harrison and Loomis streets, Chicago, which has already been described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner, will be thrown open to the public within a few days. It is claimed to be the largest public market in the world, and details concerning it have been read with interest. Its great object is to supply a thickly settled neighborhood with all manner of goods under one roof.

There are upwards of 400 stalls in the market building, which are to be rented to individuals at certain prices according to loca-

tion. Light, heat and equipment for the handling of the goods sold will be furnished by the market company. The exterior of the building looks like an ancient fortress. Walls are of heavy brick construction and have towers along the several sides in a design resembling the towers on ancient castles. The roof is practically all glass, so as to give abundant light and ventilation.

The promoters of this institution have gone into every detail with great thoroughness. Their chief aim is to insure to the patrons of this institution a square deal; to prevent as far as possible any condition which would influence a patron to discontinue buying at their market. Taking into consideration the fact that a large proportion of the stalls will be rented to retailers of meats, groceries, delicatessens, fruits, etc., whose produce is sold by weight, they determined to make a thorough study of the various weighing devices on the market.

They did not think it advisable to leave it to the discretion of each individual tenant the choosing of the scales to be used, so they determined to supply this equipment themselves and place behind it their own guarantee as well as the guarantee of the company supplying the scales. The result of their investigations was the ordering and installing of 100 of the latest improved Dayton money-weight computing scales, thorough examination having satisfied them that with these scales there was the least possible chance of error in weighing or computing.

The Moneyweight Scale Company has been congratulated on landing this fine order, not only for the number of scales, but also the moral backing of the institution in which these scales are to be used. The makers of these scales are pioneers in the computing scale business and their effort to equip the merchant with the best possible device for handling goods places them in an enviable position in the confidence of retailers.

Need a good man for the shop? Watch page 48.

MAFORCO

**SANITARY
GALV. STEEL**

Market Fixtures

**Meat and Sausage
Trucks, Provision
and Loin Racks,
Ham Trees and
Cages, All of
The Latest
Improvement.**

CATALOG UPON APPLICATION

**THE MARKET FORGE CO.
BOSTON, MASS.**

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Bloms & Gaunt Company of Cairo, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to operate grocery and meat markets. The incorporators are: E. J. Bloms, Fred Gaunt and H. H. Gaunt.

John J. Moore, who runs a meat market at Waterbury, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Jacob Sander has purchased the meat market of M. D. Crandall at Salamanca, N. Y.

A. B. Cherry's butcher shop in Irish Valley, Pa., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$1,000.

Frederick Becker, a well-known butcher of Utica, N. Y., died on Aug. 27.

L. D. Cherry's butcher shop at Owlstown, Pa., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$2,500.

Jake Wagner will add a grocery department to his meat business at Franklin, Minn.

The Pingree-Keller Co. has succeeded to the meat business of Emil Keller at Ogden, Utah.

The meat market of Elk Bros. at Pittsburg, Pa., was recently destroyed by fire.

Paul Knechtges has succeeded to the grocery and meat business of Knechtges & Gull, at St. Paul, Minn.

O. Malcon has purchased the meat business of H. E. Burnham at Tacoma, Wash.

Bennett & Smith have purchased the meat business of C. F. Kaler at Olympia, Wash.

Jos. Ziver, a meat dealer of Lapwai, Ida., is reported deceased.

A. L. Spring has opened a new meat market in Eugene, Ore.

The Eagle Meat Market has been opened by Werth & Dennis.

J. W. & P. L. Newton have succeeded Bryant & Newton in the meat business at Roundup, Mont.

Rollo McClure has engaged in the meat business at Oconto, Neb.

Ben Rasmussen has purchased the Colen Meat Market at Colen, Neb., from the Tate Land Co.

Ben Sheffler has opened a stock of meats at Beatrice, Neb.

The provision store of Thomas Gurawer at Bridgewater, Mass., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000.

James Barnes has purchased the butcher shop of V. D. Johnson at Beaver Crossing, Neb.

Will Ray has engaged in the meat business at Arnold, Neb.

J. R. Bonsall has engaged in the meat business on South Main street at Ingalls, Kas.

The Warren poultry plant at Warren, Pa., has been purchased by A. L. Sleeman.

Geo. H. Richards has purchased the A. L. Peters' meat market at Phillipsburg, Pa.

The new Philadelphia Fish Market at Philadelphia, Pa., was opened on Monday.

It is reported that Roth & Company and Schener & Company have consolidated their meat markets at Paterson, N. J.

David Braines, a butcher of 23 East 3rd street, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Alex. Dick is contemplating the establishing of a meat market at Muskegon, Mich.

Charles S. Brown, a meat market proprietor, of Fergus Falls, Minn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Antonio Tomassetti has opened a meat market at Yalesville, Conn.

Dennis Lyons has opened a meat market at 268 East Market street, Corning, N. Y.

Henry Worms has opened a meat market at 185 Market street, Paterson, N. J.

Profitable CREDIT Business



100 Account National Credit File

Every storekeeper knows that many of his credit customers are his very best patrons.

It is a fact, however, that the handling of charge accounts by old methods has caused extra work, and often loss of trade.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT ACCOUNT FILE is usually used in connection with a **NATIONAL CASH REGISTER**, and together they form a method of handling credit customers that cannot be equalled.

A National Credit File

makes it possible for the proprietor to watch the accounts of all his credit customers, without the trouble of going over a large set of books, and doing a lot of extra accounting.

It saves the salary of a bookkeeper.

The total of each credit customer's account is always given on the last bill.

By keeping the original slip you insure absolute accuracy.

There is no chance for bills to be presented to a customer twice.

In this way you are sure to retain the good will of all your trade. This method cares for the recording of goods charged, and money paid on account, accurately and quickly, and also saves you a lot of time and money.

Keep Records in Your Safe

As a safeguard against the loss of records, in case of fire, a small metal box is provided with each Credit File. This small file may be placed in your safe.

Let us explain how this method will save you work and money.



Proprietor's File Used in Connection with the National Credit File

The
National
Cash
Register Co.

Executive Offices,
25th St. and Broad-
way, New York, N. Y.

I would like to
know how a National
Credit File can in-
crease my profits and do the
other things you say it will.

TEAR OUT AND MAIL TODAY
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No. of Clerks

The National Cash Register Co.

28th Street and Broadway
NEW YORK

New York Section

Manager Bell of Swift's Barclay street branch is taking his vacation at Swanton, Vt.

Manager Sol Praeger of the West Harlem branch of Swift & Company, is taking a vacation.

George Nye, of Swift & Company's beef department staff at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Manager Edward Fetterly of Swift's East Side Market is back from a vacation spent in New England.

General Sales Manager J. A. Howard of the S. & S. Company has returned from a fortnight's vacation.

The new store of A. Stelzl at No. 2744 Eighth avenue, was opened with fitting honors on Saturday evening.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 29 averaged 7.13 cents per pound.

J. E. Maurer, head of the S. & S. beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week conferring with officials at headquarters.

The George Dressler Company, of Wallabout Market, has welcomed home Michael McGrath, its sheep salesman, who has been "doing" Ireland.

Manager T. C. Sullivan of the Swift produce department returned this week from two weeks' fishing on Lake George. He did not violate any game laws while absent.

J. L. Van Neste of the Conron Brothers Company made a flying visit to Washington this week to confer with government officials concerning the best method of raising chickens.

General Eastern Manager A. E. Glasgow of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company returned this week from a vacation in Maine and started out immediately on a tour of Eastern houses.

Vice President G. F. Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company, who is in charge of the Western interests of the company, returned to Chicago this week after a brief visit to the New York offices.

On Sunday the big outing of the Wallabout Market Benevolent Association is to be held at Killian's Athletic Park, Jamaica. The Brooklyn trade has been working hard to make the affair the best ever.

Ira D. Evans, manager for Swift & Company at Harrison, N. J., and Steve Evans, manager at Brooklyn market, have the sympathy of the trade in the loss of their father, who died suddenly while on a visit to them in New York.

A. Silz, the big poultier and game merchant, is getting after trade by some clever advertising. The latest is a little yellow folder with a picture of an enormous rooster standing on a brown hen. The picture is entitled "Always on top and crowing about it, too." The reading matter is devoted to the reasons why Silz is one of the king-pins of the poultry and game business.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 29, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 23,087 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,825 lbs.; Queens, 8 lbs.; total, 28,920 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,450 lbs.; Brooklyn, 150 lbs., total, 3,600 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,825 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,385 lbs.; The Bronx, 110 lbs.; total, 5,320 lbs.

On Friday a week ago the Executive Committee of the National Poultry and Game Association held a meeting with President Harry Dowie in the chair. It was decided by the committee that the annual convention of the association be held at Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22. Some of the topics to come before the meeting will be the questions of uniform bill of lading, freight rates, investigations of effect of cold storage and the organization of State branches of the national association.

As announced last week, the West Harlem Poultry Company made an assignment for benefit of creditors to J. B. Smith, of Smith & Holden, and Robert Richter, of Read & Richter. It was thought at first that the plant could be operated profitably by the assignee, but after a close inspection both Mr. Smith and Mr. Richter thought it would be best to close up the business and this has been done. The poultry on hand was sold and Henry Webber bought the fixtures for about \$400 and took over the plant, assuming an indebtedness of about \$2,500 on the machinery and some other amounts, including rent. Mr. Webber opened the branch under his own name this week. The outlook is said to be less favorable for the creditors than a week ago.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Barone, L., 620 Lenox ave.; H. Brand.
Breindel, H., 748 Westchester ave.; H. Brand.
Friedberg, H., 494 E. 167th; H. Brand.
Fogel, H., 152 Ludlow; H. Brand.
Greenblatt, H., 15 Eldridge; H. Brand.
Goldstein & Wiesenthal, 79½ Catherine; H. Brand.
Intravia, C., 520 E. 16th; H. Brand.
Jurak, V., 336 E. 54th; F. Lesser.
Kurlender, S., 325 5th; H. Brand.
Kaminsky, H., 2254 5th ave.; H. Brand.
Kohlberger, L., 1264 Amsterdam ave.; J. Levy.
Levine, B., 83 Henry; H. Brand.
Lange & Anastasio, 47 Lenox ave.; H. Brand.
Meyer, M.; Riverside S. Co.
Nelson, S., 437 E. 119th; H. Brand.
Perrotta, J., 35-9 Christopher; F. Lesser.
Pinkovitz, I., 407 Cherry; H. Brand.
Redes, P., 137½ 7th ave.; H. Brand.
Reith, S., 229 E. 63d; H. Brand.
Spitzer & Finka, 338 E. 54th; F. Lesser.
Tiparto, A., 221 Mott; H. Brand.
Wohlfeld, I., 131 Goerck; H. Brand.
Warin, S., 108 E. 103d; F. Lesser.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bernstein, I. (auctioneer), 430 Hudson; D. Danna.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Briskman, Jacob, 548 Rockaway ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Capozzo, Dominick, 984 39th; Jos. Rosenberg.
Casper, Max, 131 Cook; Darling & Co.
De Felice, Felice, 124 Hamilton ave.; Gustav Selner.
Faust, Anton, 429 5th ave.; Levy Bros.
Gottesfeld & Elkin, 550 Bushwick ave.; Joe Gottesfeld.
Gershowitz, Harry and Isaac Lebin, Grand st. near Fisk ave., Maspeth, L. I.; Levy Bros.
Honig, Harry, 188 Sutter ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Hocheiter, Chas., 179 St. Nicholas ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Kaplan, Max, and Israel Cherikowsky, 1078 Blake ave.; Levy Bros.
Lowenthal, Max, 2018 Bergen st.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Melone, Michal, 93 Frost; Levy Bros.
Polansky, Dave, 677 Blaikie ave.; Levy Bros.
Rachelson, Joseph, 7 Grafton; Levy Bros.
Roseman, Joseph, 218 S. 1st; Levy Bros.
Silvestry, Louis, 204 Hamilton ave.; Darling & Co.
Schuber, Louis, 537 Rockaway ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Sanders, Nathan, 386 Rockaway ave.; Levy Bros.
Spreiregen, Joseph, 444 Watkins; Levy Bros.
Vitello, Dominic, 312 Court; Gustav Selner.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Lies, Edward J., 20 Hicks; Wm. Straub & Herman Meinken.
Palay, Isaac, 103 Amboy; Rebecca Palay.
Richmiller, Henry, 429 5th ave.; Anton Faust.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Carbone, J. H., 502 Pearl; L. Carbone.
J. F. Chaplin, & Co., 7th ave., bet. 55th and 56th sts.; J. Wanamaker.
Peritz, S., 175 Clinton; E. Abramowitz.
Schatz & Rudak, 400 West; I. Vogelman.
Stroumbos, D., 316 E. 107th; Levin Bros.
Twenty-eighth St. Co., 14 E. 28th; J. Wanamaker.
Appel, J., 235 Broome; S. Levin.
Antonadis & Nicholas, 103 W. 28th; Levin Bros.
Bain, L., 42 E. 10th; Kutyn & Co.
Casper & Epstein, 46 W. 29th; New York F. R. Co.
Cohen, Jos., 54 Forsyth; J. Feldman.
Goldstein, M., 785 Columbus ave.; A. Chinitz.
Gonzales & Garcia, 217-9 W. 14th; A. Lagasse.
Glucksman & Kupferman, 276 E. Houston; H. Clausen.
Hecker, A., 218 Spring; Metropolitan H. & S. Co.
Hammer, M., 156 Stanton; M. Safrin.
Moncault, F., 105 W. 24th; E. R. Biebler.
Mortimer, E., 123 Warren; J. Broslow.

